

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LONDON SEASON.

THERE are four seasons everywhere but in London, which recognises only one; we say "*the Season*" to denote its eminence, as all the world says "*the Duke*," to distinguish him from ordinary Peers. "*The Season*" is the only section of the year worth a phrase apart; all other periods are mere portions of time; through them London only exists; in "*the Season*" it lives and moves, and shines and dances, and has flower-shows and fêtes, and banquets and exhibitions, and sees the shops full of wares, the streets full of carriages, and the shopkeepers full of bows and smiles to those who so lightly step out of them. All the rest of the year London is a great city; but from the beginning of May till the end of July, from the first strawberry to the first grouse, it is a metropolis, a centre, to which all the possessors of all the wealth of the land come, as to the mart where splendour and pleasure in every shape are waiting their purchasers. Nor is pleasure the only thing pursued; "*the Season*" is the time of business; if the projector does not carry his plan within the allotted period, he must wait till the next year; out of "*the Season*" nothing is done but mere buying and selling; the tide of life ebbs eastward, and active existence seems confined to the "*City*," the Bank, the Exchange, and those mysterious men who work on steadily from year to year, laying the foundations of fortunes that will add brilliancy to "*Seasons*" hereafter. Every pursuit, occupation, art, and profession are in the fullest activity.

"*The Season*" is the "*now or never*" of all who appeal to the taste of the few, or depend on the verdict of the many. The artist labours, for years perhaps, in confidence if he has a name, in hope if he has not, that the brief "*Season*" will bring him his reward in gold or reputation. It is for the "*Season*" that every country of Europe is drained of its "*sweet singers*" and its most gifted musicians, till Italy is tuneless, and must be content with the third and fourth-rate talents rich and fastidious London rejects.

We are commercial even in our admiration of Art; what we cannot produce, we import: Germany sends us a Staudigl, Italy a Grisi and Lablache, and Sweden a Jenny Lind. They come like the spirits to the summons of *Prospero*. What is the power they obey? That of WEALTH!—of which the "*London Season*" is a most astounding manifestation. It is seen everywhere—in the shops, the thronged streets, where rich equipages impede each other's progress; the Parks, the Clubs, the Opera, which alone requires almost the revenue of a State to support, and of which we have two; the Theatres, the *Fêtes* of Chiswick, the *déjeuners*, the *réunions*, the *soirées*, the *Thés dansantes*—all the assemblies to which we have needlessly given French names; the Balls at Almack's, the Ministerial parties; take even our anniversary and charity dinners, that rival the banquets of Princes in sumptuousness; reckon the cost of the feast, and the enormous sums often raised at them for special purposes; in no other country is there anything resembling them. Nay, the religious meetings that

crowd Exeter Hall throughout the month of May, are evidences of the great wealth of the middle classes; the hundreds of thousands of pounds annually raised at these gatherings can be spared. Whether the "*pressure*" on the money market, or any of the many difficulties of the day, will lessen these amounts, remains to be seen; perhaps they will. With railway calls coming thick and fast, money tight, and no "*accommodation*" to be got under rates of interest that make one think the tribe of Levi have got possession of the Bank Parlour, and wonder why the Usury Laws were abolished, men are not likely to give so largely as usual to foreign missions. But the diminished subscriptions will not strike the eye; outwardly, the "*Season*" shows no abatement of activity, splendour, and excitement. The carriages dash along as proudly as ever, plumes wave at the Drawing Room, and diamonds gleam at Almack's, with as much grace and brilliance, as if there were no Currency deputations in Downing-street, or Famine articles in the papers. Regent-street is scarcely passable; and not a carriage that stops the way represents less than a leash of thousands a year.

The sun of May never shone on such a season: everything rich is doubled or intensified, as if to increase the contrast with the misery London hears of, but does not see. The Peers discuss an Irish Poor-Law, and talk of workhouses, fever, hunger, and deaths by the thousand of absolute want, in a chamber of more than regal magnificence, rich with purple and gold, where all is ease and



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luxury—the light of the lamps touching the walls as softly as the foot presses the carpeted floor, there is neither noise nor glare. The Marquis of Lansdowne almost apologised for introducing such a subject in such a place. Instead of one Exhibition of Paintings as of old, there are five or six; for one Opera we have two—both first-rate, and both full. Everywhere there is superabundance and superfluity; and London at this moment, in the full rush and whirl of the season, looks as careless and unconcerned as if the Bank were filled with bullion, and every bog in Ireland waving with corn.

The contrast between the extremes of life has been worn threadbare as a theme for the moralists. It is easy to deceive ourselves by looking only at the surface; under all the grandeur of the scene the metropolis presents, we may be assured there lies as distinct a knowledge of what we have to provide for, ay, and as strong a determination to meet the evils of the time, as if all May-fair wore sackcloth and ashes, and neither dressed nor dined, nor went to balls. It is easy to place things in strong contrast, but the inference from it often misleads. Thus, Lord John Russell at the entertainment given to the Ministers at the Mansion-House, spoke of the distress of the country and the scarcity of food, at a table that glittered with plate, and (as appears by the bill of fare) spread with "all the delicacies of the season." But he described also the efforts that have been made to relieve it; the munificence of private charity; the foresight of the Legislature; the sinking of party differences in the face of peril that makes party attacks so fatal; the aid extended by a rival State; these are the influences that work beneath the surface, and show that energy and exertion are not wanting to the time. Sumptuary laws are no longer possible: the expenditure of individuals and classes must be left to their own discretion: the community may be exhorted to economy, but it cannot be compelled to be frugal. More effectual than all compulsory measures, will be the example set by "the head of the highest household in the kingdom," who has specially ordered "that the utmost economy in the consumption of commodities of which there is a dearth should be used." While the Sovereign, and her Ministers, and all classes of society, prove by their exertions they are fully aware of the difficulty, we must not be misjudged, and pronounced careless and heartless on the evidence of the outward splendour which characterises "the London Season."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Paris has this week been frightened from its propriety by a change, which the *Débats* mildly terms a modification of the Cabinet, but which in reality may be considered as a complete overthrow of the Guizot Ministry.

This Ministerial revolution is chronicled by the *Moniteur* of Monday, in the form of the following appointments:—

M. Dumon, Secretary of State in the Department of Public Works, to be Minister of Finance, in the place of M. Lacave-Laplagne.

M. Trezel, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General commanding the 12th military division, to be Minister of War, in the place of Lieutenant-General Moline de Saint Yon, whose resignation is accepted.

The Duke de Montebello, Peer of France, Ambassador at the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies, to be Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral Baron de Mackau, whose resignation is accepted.

M. Jayr, Peer of France, Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, to be Minister of Public Works, in the place of M. Dumon, nominated Minister of Finance.

The fifth ordinance charges M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the interim of the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

It will be seen that the ordinance relative to the replacing of M. Lacave Laplagne does not contain the words "whose resignation is accepted," which are applied to Admiral Mackau and General Moline de Saint Yon, he having, in fact, refused to send in his resignation, and on such refusal was dismissed. The *Débats* says that M. Jayr and M. Trezel have notified by telegraph their acceptance of the offices to which they have been appointed.

The Paris papers contain a good deal of gossip respecting M. Lacave Laplagne, who, it appears, argued that the disorders in the finances were not the result of negligence on his part, but arose from causes for which the whole Cabinet were responsible. He, therefore, refused to resign, to please M. Guizot, but insisted upon being dismissed, so that blame might rest upon those to whom it was properly due.

A fearful accident took place, last Saturday, in a manufactory of carriage springs, situate in the Rue St. Denis, Paris. The boiler which fed one of the

dinner on the 1st. He had been for some time affected with a disease of the stomach, but was able to attend to business. On the 3rd, he was out as usual; but, on the morning of his death (the next day), he complained of coldness in the stomach, and expired.

On the evening of the 4th, the Queen visited the theatre, accompanied as usual by her uncle and cousin—the King. On her return, some alarm was created by a belief that two pistols had been fired as her carriage was passing. It appears that loud reports as of fire-arms were really heard close to the carriage; but the *Herald* says they were caused by some heavy substance having passed over two petards thrown by boys in the streets.

The Cortes have been prorogued by Royal ordinance, without any day being fixed for their re-assembling. Her Majesty left on the 5th, for Aranjuez. The King remains at Madrid during her absence.

The Countess de Torrejon has been appointed "Camerara Mayor," instead of the Marchioness de Santa Cruz.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters of the 30th of April, give an account of a silly but rather serious movement which took place on the previous day, the object of which seems to have been, first, to liberate the prisoners in the Limoeiro, where political offenders, as well as convicts, are confined, and then to make an attack upon the Castle. A sergeant of the guard at the Limoeiro, as well as the turnkeys, had previously been tampered with for the release of the political prisoners, amounting to some eight hundred or a thousand. At about half-past four some hundred and twenty of these rushed out of the prison, some of them armed, and proceeded to the Castle, which they intended to take by surprise. Two soldiers of the Algarve division, however, saw them in time, and ran back to the Castle to give notice of the approach of the conspirators. The gates of the Castle were then closed, and a volley of musketry opened upon the assailants as they approached. Finding themselves foiled in this attempt, the escaped prisoners then made their way to the barracks at the Graca, where they were joined by others from the prison, who seized the arms and had a skirmish with the soldiers, chiefly recruits. They afterwards took themselves off in bodies in various directions, chiefly out of town, and a good number crossed the water, into the Alemtejo.

Meantime the general prisoners in the gaol, felons of various grades, assisted by the galley slaves, or out-door convicts, effected their escape also, and, miserable unhappy wretches! for the most part carrying their beds and baggage on their backs, under the weight of which they actually staggered. Others rushed in bands down the streets, headed by men of noted ill repute, crying "Viva liberdade!" and so forth.

The King, upon hearing of the outbreak, was quickly upon the spot, with a small piece of artillery in his rear. He remained with the soldiery about an hour, when the affair was pretty well over.

GERMANY.—FOOD RIOTS AND DISTRESS.

Letters from Stuttgart of the 4th inst., state that serious troubles occurred in that city on the previous evening. The people assembled before the shop of a rich baker, named Maier, who was designated as a forestaller. They broke the lamps in several streets, and constructed a barricade to the cries of "Liberty and bread!" The King mounted his horse, and, accompanied by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick, and his staff, went into the principal street, in which 2000 soldiers were collected. It was night, and there being no lamps the obscurity was complete. Stones were thrown at the group in which the King was, and insulting cries were, it is said, uttered against his Majesty. The troops, assailed by stones, fired, and carried the barricade by force. Three men of the lower classes were killed, and several were wounded. Some soldiers were injured by stones, and Count Lippe, Governor of the town, was struck in the breast. More than fifty persons were arrested. About midnight the mob was dispersed, and tranquillity was re-established, but some of the troops remained in the streets all night.

The riots at Stuttgart have since been put down, but Wurtemberg is not yet free from outbreaks of this kind. Its university town (Tübingen) has also to deplore acts of violence. On the 5th of May an attack was projected on the mill of the brothers Schweickhardt. Precautionary measures had been taken by the authorities, and the students of the university were called upon to co-operate in the maintenance of order. At ten at night, a considerable mob had assembled before the mill in question, and one of the doors was smashed in and the pillaging commenced. A body of students, armed with rapiers, interfered and compelled the pillagers to restore all they had taken; the place was then occupied by the military till four in the morning. The students formed their head-quarters in a neighbouring brewery. The brothers Schweickhardt were maltreated by the mob, and had it not been for timely interference it would have fared ill with them. Some of the professors appeared at the head of the students.

Distress is becoming universal in all parts of Germany. It has already led to many excesses, and is, unfortunately, likely to lead to more. Riots have taken place in several parts of Bohemia, at Eger and at Leitmeritz. At the latter place the mob cut off both the ears of a corn dealer. Disturbances were also feared in Aussig. In the district of Trantenau horseflesh was selling openly at a penny per pound. Several cases are mentioned of children being forsaken by their parents. There was again a slight break out at Ulm on the 3rd of May, but it was soon put down, the rioters having been instantly arrested. Food riots have taken place at Geisslingen and Blaubeuren; on the 3rd inst. a number of citizens assembled tumultuously before the town-house in the latter place crying out for corn. Further disturbance was, however, prevented by the head magistrate promising that a distribution of corn should be made. In several towns of the duchy of Posen, the prevailing distress has also given rise to excesses; amongst the rest, at Gnesen and Rogasen. Bodies of military have been sent to restore and preserve order.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Zurich*, American packet-ship, has brought us New York papers to the 21st ult. They do not contain any positive information about the further progress of the war in Mexico, but they throw some light upon the distribution of General Scott's army. On the 2nd of April, the main body was still encamped at Vera Cruz.

General Quitman had marched upon Alvarado (on the shore twelve leagues S.E. of Vera Cruz) on the 30th of March; reports had reached Vera Cruz that he had met with opposition on his route, but they were not credited. On the 2nd of April, Colonel Harney was detached with the 2nd Dragoons to take possession of Antigua, eight miles north of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of the river of the same name. General Twiggs, with the advance guard, had marched in the direction of the strong pass of Puente Nacional, on the river Antigua, fourteen leagues W.N.W. of Vera Cruz, and the main body was to follow on or about the 5th of April.

Accounts from General Taylor were received at New Orleans on the 11th of April by the steamer *Telegraph*. The communications between Monterey and Camargo having been re-established, the General had returned to Saltillo. Urrea, it was understood, had retired behind the mountains, after the battle of Buena Vista, with 500 or 600 men. Canales had been heard of at Cerralvo, and a party of rangers under Captain Gray had been thrown out in that direction. It does not appear from the communications whether General Taylor was in a condition to advance in the direction of San Luis Potosi, in order to make a diversion in favour of General Scott.

Colonel Doniphan is reported to have continued his advance after occupying Chihuahua, and to have taken three other towns. The names are not mentioned.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated April 17, says:— "Advices from the Brazos, to the 2nd inst., have been received by an arrival at New Orleans. It is reported that the advance of General Taylor had overtaken that portion of the Mexican army under Generals Urrea and Canales, near Tula. A fight took place which lasted seven hours, at the expiration of which time General Taylor came up, and a general engagement ensued. The Mexicans were defeated with great loss. Report states that both the Generals, Urrea and Canales, were taken prisoners."

The *Toy steamer*, which brought the West India mails, on Monday, contains some news from Mexico.

About 2000 American troops were in possession of Tampico, but the city in other respects was perfectly tranquil.

It appears that during the bombardment of Vera Cruz, on the 28th and 29th of March, about 200 lives were lost; but these were principally women and children, who perished in the ruins consequent upon the destruction of houses by the shells. About 4000 shells were thrown into the city, and it is calculated that about two-thirds of the place are destroyed.

Hill, from whence they proceeded, in a body, through the county, compelling all the labourers employed in drainage to strike work, and join them. Ballingarry was appointed as the rallying point, and by the time this formidable multitude reached the village there could not be less than 3000 collected, well armed with guns and blunderbusses, evidently prepared to resist any force, either military or police, that might be called out to aid the civil authorities. The military and police were stationed at the entrance of the village, the magistrates in charge being J. Cox, Esq., and H. de Massy, Esq., who exhorted the peasantry to peace, promising that in a few days measures would be in progress to give them employment, which the multitude exclaimed was all they required, as they would not submit to outdoor relief, or accept either porridge or meal from the Relief Committee. They then divided themselves into parties, and having departed for awhile, again came into Ballingarry, driving before them about fifty head of cattle, which had been taken from farmers in the district. The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, R.C.C., went among the assembly, and prevailed upon them to give up the stock, which they did with much reluctance, observing that they had "demonstrated what they could do, and unless they could all get employment in a few days, they would carry out their determination." During the day several shots were fired by the peasantry in Ballingarry, and the discharge of fire-arms

all about the neighbourhood was kept up until a late hour of the night. Many of the countrywomen were seen carrying guns and pistols under their aprons.

About 2000 persons from the surrounding district entered the town of Ennis, on the same day, and paraded the streets, shouting and yelling, to the fear and terror of the inhabitants, many of whom closed their shops, apprehensive of a general attack. The majority of the peasantry were armed with spades and bludgeons, while the disorderly demeanour of the entire multitude, who vowed vengeance if they did not get employment, created general alarm. The authorities were compelled to call in the military before tranquillity was restored.

The *Gahay Mercury* states that on Friday and Saturday large bodies of "half famishing creatures" marched about the streets, carrying flags, on which were inscribed, "We are starving. Bread or employment." Several bread and provision carts were attacked outside the town. A troop of the 7th Hussars and a company of the 49th Regiment patrolled the streets, and saved the property of the townspeople.

On Monday morning one troop of Artillery, with two guns, two companies of the 59th, and a body of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Cator, proceeded to Rathkeale (county of Limerick) in consequence of an apprehended rising in that district. At Nantenant, the residence of Mr. Royle, an attack was made—twelve stand of arms were taken, and property chiefly consisting of provisions, such as bacon.

A letter from Ardarausha (county Clare), dated Monday evening, says:— "This morning two policemen, who escaped by the back window of their barracks at Ardarausha, came into town for a reinforcement to relieve their comrades, who were hemmed in by some two or three thousand of the peasantry. No time was lost in dispatching a troop of the 8th Hussars, in two detachments. The cause of this attack on the police, was their intervention in preserving the soup-kitchens, which were attacked and destroyed by the people. The police barracks windows were broken into atoms, and the inmates were obliged to fire on the populace in self-defence.

"Half-past eight o'clock.

"No lives were lost—one of the people was shot in the neck, and one taken prisoner. Mr. Delmege's (Castlepark) cattle were driven off the land. The *Philo* (war-steamer) has been dispatched to Kiddyart, with 50 troops."

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON A PAY-CLERK.—On Thursday morning (last week) a most audacious attack was made on Mr. Slack, of Annadale, as he was passing through the plantations near Driney House, county of Leitrim, the residence of Mr. Peyton. It appears that Mr. Slack was going his accustomed rounds, accompanied by police, on Monday afternoon, when a violent pain and sickness compelled him to halt within a short distance of his own residence. He remained for the night in the house where he had alighted, and, unfortunately, dismissed the policeman. At an early hour on Tuesday morning he started again for his own house, and had proceeded as far as Anna Plantation, when, as he relates, six men with blackened faces jumped out on the road, and seized his horse's head, firing a pistol at the same time without effect; they then dragged him down from his seat, and, after seizing the bag, containing money to the amount of £350, they were about to depart, when one of them called out, "You shan't follow us;" and deliberately shot him through the leg, having previously gagged him by tying his driving whip in his mouth, twisting the lash round his head.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House disposed of the remaining clauses of this bill in Committee, and made some amendments, but they were of an unimportant nature.

Lord STANLEY then proposed the addition of what are generally known as the "Bentinck clauses" to the bill, imposing the burden of the rates upon the occupying tenants. He urged their Lordships to dismiss from their minds the misrepresentations which had been industriously circulated out of doors in reference to the amendment which he was about to submit to them. He denied that the proposition was a landlord's invention. The object which he had in view in making it was to adopt the best possible mode for carrying out this perilous experiment. The amendment was necessary to the safe working of the bill, and he felt convinced that unless they adopted it they could not reasonably expect to see the experiment conducted to its legitimate issue, without the most disastrous results. What he asked their Lordships to do was, to deal with Irish property as they would deem it safe to deal with English property. His object was to relieve the pressure of the poor-rates—to supersede the necessity for pauperism by furnishing the means of independent labour. The noble Lord then stated that the additional clause he should move would be to the effect that it should not be lawful for any occupier of rateable property, holding under any lease or agreement to be made or entered into after the passing of the act, nor for any tenant at will from year to year, after the 1st of January, 1849, to deduct from the rent to which he may be liable in respect of such property any amount whatever in respect of any rate which may be imposed at any period subsequent to the date of such lease or agreement, or subsequent to the 1st of January, 1849, as the case may be. The noble Lord then referred to the state of the law as regarded the collection of rates, and denied that they were equally distributed between landlord and tenant, or that an equal distribution would be the effect of the proposed bill. It was notorious that the rated value of the land was infinitely lower on the average than the renting value of the land. He did not, he said, ask their Lordships to make the occupiers responsible for the rates at once, but he asked them to make them so prospectively or after due time should be afforded for new and equitable arrangements between landlord and tenant, thus giving them a direct interest in the employment of the labourers. If the clause were right and sound in its principle, he hoped their Lordships would not have to undergo the degradation of being told they should not adopt it, lest, perchance, they might be met by an organised system of passive resistance out of doors, and that thereby the working of the bill might be defeated. Should they reject the clause, their Lordships might rest assured that they would render the condition of Ireland worse than it is, and make its future social improvement an impossibility.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the clause, and several other Peers expressed their hostility to it.

Lord STANLEY, in reply, said he was gratified at finding that the principle embodied in his clause was so generally approved of; but he could not conceal his surprise at finding that their Lordships appeared resolved, notwithstanding, to reject it. He would not, under such circumstances, give them the trouble of dividing, but he must say he deeply regretted that the ground of opposition to his clause should have been that their Lordships were to be guided in their legislation, not by reason or justice, but by the prejudices of the Irish people.

The noble Lord then withdrew his motion, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE CORN DUTIES.—In answer to a question from Mr. BAILLIE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that he would on an early day move the further continuance of the suspension of the Corn Duties for a period of three months.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Loan (Discount or Instalments) Resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution to the effect that a discount of five per cent should be allowed to all persons who might make advances on account of the £8,000,000 loan on or before the 18th of June, and of four per cent on all instalments on or before the 10th of September. The object of the proposition, as well as that of the increase of the interest on Exchequer Bills, was to relieve the pressure in the money market, and he believed both measures were necessary to aid the credit of the country, and to give relief to the monetary transactions, which they would accomplish not so much by the quantity of capital they would set at liberty as by their effect in diminishing alarm and restoring confidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus described his views of the monetary condition of the country:—"I believe that, it will be good policy and good economy to ease the money market in any way we can. I shall also be glad to afford any reasonable facilities to the gentlemen who contracted the last loan. In consequence of circumstances which neither they nor the Government could foresee, it has not been a very good bargain for them. (Hear.) I believe it is no advantage to a Government, in any of its departments, to drive a hard bargain, for, if they attempt to do so, they are sure to pay for it in the end, and I believe it is equally opposed to the interest of both parties. Neither do I agree that this need necessarily entail any considerable loss upon the public. It is quite certain that if trade comes to a stand-still, the revenue is inevitably suffered. Within the fortnight during which the panic prevailed, the receipts in the Customs and other branches of the revenue fell off; but matters have since resumed their usual course, and I am glad to hear to-day that they are in a much better condition—that the power which many persons felt they had of obtaining loans on Exchequer Bills has to a great extent obviated the necessity of making the loans; and that the demand upon the Bank for loans, even at the rate of five per cent, has been to a very much less amount than was anticipated at the time the announcement was made. I stated on Friday, the amount which had been advanced by the Bank on that day; on Saturday and to-day no very great amount has been asked for, and, in all respects, the money market is easier. The price of stocks has, to a small extent, declined, but that has been partly owing to the rise of price of Exchequer Bills, compared with which they are rather lower than they otherwise would have been. The report I have to-day received from the Governor of the Bank of England is, that upon the whole things have been easier to-day; that there has been a very moderate demand for loans on Exchequer Bills; that there has been a further influx of Dutch gold, to the amount of £29,000; and that late news from America brings such advices with regard to the exchanges as to render the further export of gold from this country exceedingly improbable. I should be much more confident as to our future prospects but for the one circumstance of the rise in the price of corn. (Hear, hear.) So far as the mere monetary pressure goes in London, I hope it is to a certain extent passing away; and I trust that, with renewed confidence in the City, confidence may be restored in the provinces, and that the check to trade which has been anticipated may not take place. It is, however, impossible to deny that the price of corn does constitute a most material cause of anxiety. It is right the House should know that the importation of corn goes on to an extent, I should have thought, perfectly sufficient to check any rise of price."

Mr. HUME said, that unless Sir R. Peel could give a better explanation of the working of the Bank Act of 1844 than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was full time to reconsider that measure.

A general debate arose, which turned for the most part on the currency question.

Lord G. BENTINCK suggested the repeal of the Bank Restriction Act as the only certain mode of remedying the evils complained of. He said, "The Bank of England had £9,200,000 worth of bullion in its coffers, but yet the Bank Charter Act, which was passed in 1844, forbade them to touch one shilling of that vast sum. Looking, then, at all those facts, he could not help asking the House, was it not the common-sense plan for getting out of these difficulties to



SEAT OF THE WAR IN MEXICO.

steam-engines burst, throwing the stoker a distance of 180 yards from the place of the explosion; Mr. Hartmann, one of the engineers of the Great Northern Railway, had his skull fractured; two workmen who were on the spot were instantly killed, and eight others were much wounded. These last were immediately brought to an hospital, where one is in a dying state. The fragments of the boiler were thrown up more than fifteen yards; they broke the fly-wheel, and knocked down the walls of the engine-house, which now remains a mass of ruins.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles of the 6th instant announces the departure of Mr. O'Connell on the preceding day for Civita Vecchia. Mr. O'Connell proposes to proceed from Civita Vecchia to Rome, and, after a short stay in that capital, to fix his residence at Florence.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers mention the sudden death of Senor Castro y Orozco, Marquis of Gerona, and President of the Congress, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His death took place suddenly, on the 4th inst., as he had preceded over the Congress at its last sitting, and was present at the Duke of Glucksberg's

IRELAND.

DANGEROUS STATE OF LORD BESBOROUGH.

We regret to find that the condition of the Lord-Lieutenant is almost hopeless. He is said to be gradually dying. The following bulletin was issued on Wednesday:— "The Lord-Lieutenant has had a quiet night, but his strength has not improved."

"PHILIP CRAMPTON,
"WILLIAM STOKES,
"JOHN F. PUECELL."

At four o'clock the answer at the Castle was, that his Excellency continues the same way.

FOOD RIOTING.

It appears, from the Irish papers, that the peasantry in some of the counties are in a very excited state. There have been riots in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Galway.

On Thursday morning (last week) about 1000 persons collected at Knockerna

remove the restrictions upon credit which were now crippling and starving the trade of the country, and which, if it were allowed much longer to continue starving the trade, would starve the people of this country? If the present state of things were much longer protracted in this country the prices of grain and foreign provisions would soon place them beyond our reach; and he conceived himself to be only speaking literally when he said that before three months passed away this great country might find itself without sufficient food for the support of its people. But we could at once obtain food enough if credit were set at liberty. If the Government persevered in their present course of policy it would amount to starving the bellies of the people for the purpose of feeding with gold their idol—the Bank Charter Act." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord quoted scripture in behalf of his views:—"They had tried the Bank Charter Bill for three years; they had found it fail—it was a tree that had not borne good fruit, and they should follow the example of 'A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

After several other members had spoken, Sir R. PEEL answered the various objections made to the Bank Restriction Act; and, in reference to the present position of affairs, said—"On the whole, I approve of the course that the Government is now taking; at the same time, I cannot help feeling some apprehension—the rise in the price of corn which has this day been announced, is, in every point of view, most painful. Do not suppose that I am not alive to the pressure, which, I regret to say, is not confined to this country. I greatly fear the effect of the increased pressure, though I am glad to hear from the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there is a prospect of improvement; at the same time, I regret to learn from other quarters that some money transactions have occasioned considerable embarrassment. I admit it to be a subject for deep and serious reflection. I further admit that no pedantic and rigid adherence to any principle ought to prevent us from considering the subject fully in all its bearings. If I, myself, thought that any relaxation of this bill would be a cure for the evil which press upon us, I repeat that I would not oppose its relaxation on account of the part which I took in introducing that measure to Parliament; but it is my firm belief—founded upon the information at present in my possession—that a temporary issue of some £2,000,000 of paper would not increase that capital which, in point of fact, is the source from which you can command the produce of other countries. (Hear, hear.) My great apprehension is, that by any such relaxation of the bill, by issuing notes on Exchequer Bills, by permitting the Bank to issue notes on paper security, we should purchase temporary relief from pressure at the risk of aggravating the very evils from which we are endeavouring to escape."

The resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was agreed to. THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—Lord MORPETH announced that, in consequence of the state of public business, he should only propose this session to apply the provisions of the Health of Towns Bill to the corporate towns, leaving the metropolitan corporation untouched.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Customs Duties Bill, the Portland Harbour Bill, the Commons Enclosure (No. 2) Bill, the Prisons (Ireland) Bill, the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Bill, the Ipswich Gas Bill, the Cheltenham Water-works Bill, and the Pile Piers Extension Bill.

SUPPLY OF CORN IN ENGLAND.

The Earl of HARDWICKE put several questions to the Government respecting the quantity of corn at present in the country, and stated that it was strongly impressed on his mind that the supply of wheat which we possessed was not sufficient to sustain our population until the next harvest came in. He was, he said, led to this conclusion by the rapid decrease of wheat in his own county, and by all the inquiries which he made as to the general supply throughout the country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he could only give an opinion upon the subject, for there were no sources of information open to the Government which were not equally open to every individual in the country. He would, however, state his belief that very large quantities of corn had been imported into this country. "With regard to the importation to be expected from America, he could not give the noble Earl satisfactory and accurate information, as he had not the means of acquiring it, but he would state what he was sure would give the noble Earl great satisfaction, namely, that there was an enormous and increasing amount of corn imported up to this moment (cheers) into the country. Up to the present period the increased importation would appear from the following return. In January there were imported 661,000 quarters; in February 557,000 quarters; in March 929,000 quarters; and in April 1,043,000 quarters (hear, hear); thus clearly indicating that in proportion as there was an increasing demand, and an appearance of deficiency, which, at an early period of the year, was not perceived, there had been a corresponding effort made by trade to supply the demand, and if that importation of corn continued in the same ratio, the whole supply received before the next harvest would be 9,000,000 quarters. (Hear.) The statement he was about now to allude to was particularly satisfactory, since it showed the complete command of the markets of the world which this country enjoyed. From the moment it became known that other countries were unfortunately labouring under the same deficiency that afflicted us, an increasing and increasing action was kept up by those large and populous countries of Europe where the deficiency and the necessity for an increased supply were daily becoming more apparent. Yet, under these circumstances, the whole of the exports of corn from the United States to the world at large amounted to 2,170,000 quarters, and of that amount not more than 500,000 quarters had found their way to any other part of the world than this country, leaving this country in possession of four times the amount exported from America to all the rest of the world. (Hear, hear.) And, whilst he made this statement, he might add that he had no reason to apprehend that that supply from America was likely to diminish; but, on the contrary, it was the opinion of those most likely to be well informed, that not only should we ensure the receipt of all the corn in America which had been destined for this country, but we might also ensure a portion of the corn which had originally been intended for other countries."

Lord ASHBURTON expressed his serious apprehension that the hope entertained by the Marquis of Lansdowne of increased supplies from America, would not be realised.

The report on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was received, and, some other formal business having been disposed of, the House, at eight o'clock, adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 21st inst., he should move the adjournment of the House for the Whitsun holidays, to Friday, the 28th inst. The noble Lord also gave notice that he would at the same time move that after the Whitsun holidays orders of the day shall take precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays.

THE POOR REMOVAL BILL.—Mr. G. BANKES moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the first clause of the Poor Removal Bill.—Sir G. GREY assented to the introduction of the bill, on the distinct understanding that hon. members were not in any way pledged to its principle, and that the objections against it should remain in force. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE LOAN.—Several hon. members postponed their motions to give way to the anticipated discussion on the report of the Loan Discount resolutions. Lord J. RUSSELL moved the bringing up of the report of the Committee on the Loan Discount. The report was brought up, the resolutions read a first and second time, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon, without a single remark. The rapidity with which these several motions passed excited much laughter, a long discussion having been expected.

The Health of Towns Bill was read a second time.

The Poor Removal (Ireland) Supervision Bill, and the County Buildings Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House of Commons Costs Taxation Bill passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock, many members testifying their joy at the unexpected release by huzzing and waving of hats. There was only a two hours' sitting, instead of a protracted and wearisome one, as was anticipated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

THE PIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES BILL.—Lord JOHN MANNERS moved the second reading of the Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill, the objects and provisions of which he explained. The intention of the measure was to allow lands to be bequeathed for charitable purposes, provided that they should be sold within two years after the death of the testator.—Sir George GREY opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord CLIVE and Sir W. HEATHCOTE supported the bill.—Sir Robert INGLIS and Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed it. On the division there were—for the second reading, 20; against it, 166; majority against the bill, 146.

THE POOR RATES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, the Poor Rates (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro forma*, in order to have the 6th clause expunged, and other amendments made in it.

On the motion that the report be received for the purpose of having the bill recommitted on a future day, Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN opposed the motion, and called on the Government to declare how far they were prepared to go in altering the law of rating for the poor in Ireland.

Sir G. GREY said he did not think the state of the law of rating for the poor in Ireland satisfactory, but he reserved his opinion upon the bill until it should come regularly before him in Committee, with the amendments made in it by Mr. CRAWFORD.

Some further discussion ensued, and on a division, the motion was rejected by 81 to 55.

The motion for the second reading of Sir C. Napier's Seamen's Enlistment Bill, was negatively without a division.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—Lord MORPETH moved that the Health of Towns Bill be committed *pro forma*, to receive amendments; and gave notice that he would not proceed further with it until after the Whitsun holidays.—Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the formal commitment of bills, and moved that the House be counted. There not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RAILWAY CALLS.—Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill relating to calls made by railway companies.

DUTY ON FOREIGN WINES.

Dr. BOWRING moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of reducing the duty on foreign wines." The hon. member referred to a number of documents, to show the extent and importance of the foreign wine trade, and the amount of revenue it brought into the exchequer of this country. He was convinced that a reduction of the duty would prove most beneficial to the public, and not injurious to the revenue.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion. A reduction of the duty on foreign wine must generally increase the amount of commercial transactions between this country and France.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in the present state of the revenue, he should not feel himself justified in agreeing to the motion.

The motion, after some discussion, was negatived.

Mr. S. WORTLEY then moved for a commission to enquire into the state and operation of the Law of Marriage, as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity. The hon. member supported his motion in a lengthened speech; and the Government assenting, the motion was agreed to.

Sir W. H. BARRON then moved for a Committee to enquire into the means of improving the Fisheries of Ireland. An animated debate ensued; but the motion was negatived, on a division, by a large majority.

The remaining business was unimportant, and the House rose at twelve o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—There was a decision of some importance on Monday in Group 15, affirmatively for the Great Northern, but negatively for the Eastern Counties and Enfield and Edmonton, as regards their proposal for completing the network of rail for the north-eastern districts. The committee were of opinion that the preamble of the Great Northern (Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Alban's Branch) had been "proved;" and that the preambles of the Eastern Counties (Hertford to Hitchin, &c.), and Enfield and Edmonton Extension had "not been proved." The London and North-Western (St. Alban's, Luton, and Dunstable) cannot be proceeded with until the Railway Commissioners have made their report.—On Wednesday, in group 18, the committee decided that the preamble of the bill of the North Staffordshire (Churnet Valley and Trent Valley Junction) was not proved.—In group 25, the Committee on the Manchester and Birmingham and North Staffordshire Junction, decided that the preamble was proved.—On Thursday, in group 42, a novelty was under discussion, in the shape of an Indian Railway, the Great India Peninsular (from Bombay to Allah, with Extensions, &c.) Mr. Austen, who appeared for the promoters, stated that, in deference to the East India House, and to the Board of Control, the promoters considered it advisable not to proceed with the Bill during the present session, and therefore he begged to withdraw it. Sir R. PEEL (the Chairman) intimated that he would make a report to that effect to the House of Commons.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE ARCH-DUKE CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Charles was born the 5th September, 1771. Carried away by a decided vocation for the profession of arms, the Archduke Charles, in 1793, at the early age of twenty-two years, was entrusted with the command of the vanguard of the Prince of Coburg. In this campaign and that of the following year he distinguished himself by services so brilliant, that in 1795 he was appointed to the command of the Austrian army then operating on the Rhine. As Commander-in-Chief he had the honour of vanquishing Jourdan, and compelling General Moreau to make that famous retreat which forms perhaps the most brilliant episode in his military career. At the same time, whilst the Archduke was obtaining such signal triumphs on the banks of the Rhine, the Imperial armies were destroyed in Italy by General Bonaparte, who was then carrying on his first campaign in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief. Summoned to Italy in order to repair the disasters of the Austrian Generals, the Archduke found nothing but disorganised remains. He struggled, however, with firmness and fortitude; and if he was compelled to retrograde as far as the plains of Campo-Formio, he nevertheless gave evidence, in the course of this campaign, of talents that gained him the esteem of Napoleon.

After the rupture of the peace of Campo Formio, the Archduke Charles was once more called to take the command of the Austrian army on the banks of the Rhine. He then took part in the operations of the Russian armies which were destroyed in Switzerland by Massena. The Russians afterwards accused him as the cause of their reverse; and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, seconded in Vienna by a party which already dreaded his glory and popularity, obtained his recall. Events, however, were not long in avenging him. After the battle of Hohenlinden, when the victorious armies of France no longer saw any obstacles before them, and were preparing to invade the territories of Austria, the Court of Vienna was too happy to recall the disgraced Archduke to active service. On the conclusion of the peace of Luneville, in 1801, the Archduke Charles became Minister of War, and displayed, in this new capacity, an activity and talents which restored to Austria a finer army, perhaps, than any she had ever before possessed. In 1805, she thought herself in a position to resume hostilities against France; the third coalition was formed, and the Archduke, at first despatched to Italy, was soon recalled thence after the fatal battle of Austerlitz.

After the peace of Presburg, being charged once more with the reorganization of the armies of Austria, he opposed, to the utmost of his power, but unfortunately without success, the resumption of arms which drew down upon Austria the dreadful disaster of Wagram. It was he who commanded the Imperial army in that memorable campaign, and it was the last act of his military career. The Archduke Charles quitted active service in 1809, and after that period always lived in a retirement which was incessantly embellished and animated by glory, popularity, and study. The Archduke Charles is the author of several works on the art of war, which are highly esteemed by all competent judges. Married to a Princess of Nassau, the Archduke Charles has left four sons, of whom one, the Archduke Frederick, is a Captain in the Austrian navy, and two daughters, the elder of whom is now Queen of the two Sicilies. The Archduke died at Vienna, on the 30th ultimo.

HENRY-JEFFREY, VISCOUNT ASHBROOK.

This noble Peer, who had been for some time past in a delicate state of health, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at his seat, Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor. His Lordship, the only surviving son of William, second Viscount Ashbrook, was born 16th November, 1776, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his elder brother, in 1802.

In the reign of William IV. he held office as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and had the honour of being selected to sit at the head of the coffin, while the remains of the Monarch were lying in state at Windsor Castle.

He married, first, 26th May, 1802, Deborah Susannah, only daughter and heir of the late Rev. William Maximilian Freind, and grand-daughter and heiress of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Woodstock. By this lady (who died 25th April, 1810) he had one son, Henry, now Lord Ashbrook, who assumed, by sign manual, in 1827, the surname and arms of Walker; and two daughters, Susan Sophia, married, first, to the Rev. William Robinson, and secondly to W. Wilson Campbell, Esq.; and Caroline, married to Henry Every, Esq., of Eggington House, county Derby. His Lordship's second wife was Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalf, Bart., and by her he has left one surviving daughter, Charlotte Augusta, Duchess of Marlborough.

The family of Flore, or Flower, formerly seated at Oakham, county Rutland, represented that shire in Parliament, temp. Richard II., in the person of Roger Flower, who was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The Irish branch was founded by Sir George Flower, a military officer, distinguished in Queen Elizabeth's wars; and it still enjoys considerable property in the county of Kilkenny, granted to that eminent soldier. Beaumont Lodge, where the deceased Peer expired, was formerly the residence of Warren Hastings.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MAY, K.C.B., K.C.H.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, died, at his residence in Hyde Park-street, Major-General Sir John May, K.C.B., K.C.H., &c., Colonel of the Royal Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served since 1795. This gallant officer was present throughout the entire Peninsular campaign, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. For his services in the former he received a Cross and three Clasp, and for the latter, the Order of St. Anne of Russia, Second Class. He was also nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1815. Sir John May was son of John May, Esq., Store-keeper of the Ordnance, Guernsey, and descended lineally from John May, the historian and poet. He married in 1819 the only child of Robert Broff, Esq., formerly governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra, and at his decease was in his 67th year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the latter end of April the cold at Stockholm was extremely rigorous, and the numerous lakes in the neighbourhood of that city, as well as the port and roadstead, to the extent of about four leagues, were so solidly frozen that carts heavily laden could pass over. Peasants attending the Stockholm market had traversed in their carts about sixteen leagues on the ice. Such an excessive cold at such a season is unexampled.

A declaration or protest was lately signed by a portion of the Prussian Diet against accepting the decree of the King for the convocation of the Diet as a full realisation of the laws made and revised by the late Monarch. We learn that this declaration, signed by 160 deputies, has been received by the Marshal of the Diet, and that it will probably be brought under discussion.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes the following lines from Lola Montez, dated Munich, April 29:—"Worn out with being made the mark of so many secret and public malicious reports, I denounce as infamous calumnies all who speak, write, or print evil against me without being able to prove it."

The Hamburg papers contain accounts from Pomerania to the effect that a famine is approaching at Lauenburg; and accounts from Kolberg say that since the opening of the navigation the exportation of corn, not only to the provinces, but also to foreign countries, continues without ceasing, and that provisions of all kinds are daily becoming dearer and more scarce; the prices keep up, and the bakers are partly in want of money; several have ceased working, and bread is still very dear.

A claimant for the Preston and Esk Peerage has made his appearance in the person of Sir R. Graham, Bart. The claim has been referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The arrivals of foreign grain at Leith have been upwards of 36,000 quarters weekly for some time back, principally from the lower Baltic ports. On the opening of the Russian rivers there will probably be a great increase in the imports of rye, rye meal, oats, &c.

The Second Chamber of Darmstadt has decided that children under nine years of age shall not be allowed to work in the manufactories; children of from nine to twelve may be authorised by the police to work for a period not exceeding eight hours each day, and those between twelve and sixteen may work ten hours. There are more than 40,000 children employed in the manufactories in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

The Sheffield Athenæum was opened last week, and an inaugural discourse was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight, of London.

The President of Haiti has issued a decree, permitting steamers in the packet service, touching at Jacmel, to import foreign merchandise thither, and to return to sea immediately, without being liable to any detention beyond the time necessary for the landing of the goods and the return of letters—such merchandise being consigned to one commercial house alone, which shall be responsible to the State for the duty.

A return showing the sums deposited in, and withdrawn from military savings-banks during the year ending the 31st of March, 1846, announces the former to have been £36,334, and the latter £24,563.

The Irish Poor Relief Commissioners state, in their first report, that between the 27th of February and the 10th of April, in the shape of circulars, instructions, reports, and correspondence, they have consumed fourteen tons of paper. At this rate, and reckoning paper at the moderate price of 7d. per pound, the "Relief" Commissioners fulfil their mission at a cost of about £6800 per annum for paper alone.

We learn from the Grand Duchy of Brunswick that the disturbances in that country have ceased; but the buildings of the Royal domain of Walkenreid have been destroyed by fire, with large stores of corn and potatoes. This is supposed to have been done by incendiaries.

From a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the total number of persons incarcerated in the various debtors' prisons of Ireland amounted on New Year's-day last to 7865, of whom 154 were confined for debts not exceeding £2; 1881 for debts of £5; 1257 for debts of £10; 782 for debts of £20; and 2142 for debts above £20.

Baron Stanislas Klicki, a Polish Lieutenant-General, who served with great distinction under Napoleon, died at Rome last month, aged 68.

From the 1st September last to the 10th ultimo there were exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland 1,420,557 barrels of flour, 325,127 barrels of corn meal, 1,400,942 bushels of wheat, and 8,598,175 bushels of corn. The total export from the States was 2,200,412 barrels of flour, 1,916,467 bushels of wheat, and 9,084,161 bushels of corn.

The Commerce states that there has been so great a quantity of potatoes planted in Holland this year, that if the crop prove a moderate average, one-fourth will be sufficient for the consumption of the country, and the remainder may be exported.

It appears, by a letter from Odessa, that there are in the Russian ports of the Black Sea stores of grain, for exportation from this time till the month of August, to the amount of 7,389,000 hectolitres, which will require about 1900 vessels to transport. Between the 16th and the 19th of April, 32 vessels took their departure for France with cargoes of corn, making together 4500 hectos., forming a total of 144,000 hectos.; 27 other vessels sailed also for Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir John Hunter Littler, K.C.B., was appointed a Provisional Member of the Council of India.

Mr. Barry, the architect of the New Palace, has received orders to provide, without a moment's unnecessary delay, 14 additional Committee-rooms, in order that the Committees may get their business out of hand as rapidly as possible.

M. Coletti has been compelled to dissolve the Greek Chambers, having on one occasion had a majority of one only (his own vote.) Letters from Athens of the 30th ult., announce that the Greek Chambers were dissolved on the 26th, and a new Legislature convoked for the 22nd of July.

Constantinople correspondence of the 27th ult., mentions the simultaneous arrival in the Archipelago of the fleets of Mehmet Ali and the Prince de Joinville; the odd part of the affair being that old Mehmet, whom France has been coaxing and petting, like the Bey of Tunis, has offered his co-operation against Greece, whom France declares she will protect.

We find from the Dutch papers that the health of the King of Holland is so much improved, that his Majesty was able to go out on the 9th inst. No more bulletins are to be issued.

Private letters from Bologna mention a curious fact. The Censor had authorised the publication in the Bologna Journal of the identical speeches which the Austrian Ambassador at Rome had succeeded in having suppressed!

By a decree of the Landrath of the Canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, all the young men are interdicted from marriage before they are 22 years of age, and the females before they are 20.

Last week, new potatoes were sold in Lancaster Market at three-pence per pound.

A course of experiments, to test the relative strength of gun cotton with that of the best ordnance gunpowder, has just taken place at the Holyhead Mountain, Anglesea; the Holland Slate Quarries, in Merionethshire; and at the Hon. Colonel Pennant's Slate Quarries, Penryn, and the results show that the saving by the use of gun cotton is at least thirty per cent.; added to which the great advantage, that the miners, by its means, are enabled to obtain the most enormous blocks, and this with little or no waste.

Thirty-seven vessels arrived in the River Thames on Monday, from ports in Europe, which, with the exception of one or two that had other kinds of provisions on board, were entirely laden with grain. Most of them were from Denmark and the Hanoverian dominions.

A Parliamentary return gives the following estimate of the expense of the new Railway Board. The total amount of salaries is £936, including Chief Commissioners, £2000, and each of the other two, £1500 per annum, and the Secretary, £1000. The estimated contingent expenses are £2160—making a total of £11,996.

The Algiers journals of the 5th inst. are filled with accounts of promotions in the army on the occasion of the King's fête. Abd-el-Kader was still at the Deira, which had made a slight change of position nearer to the Rif. The utmost tranquillity continued to exist in every part of the colony.

In the parish registry of St. Peter's Parish, Dublin, the registry of the birth of the Duke of Wellington runs thus:—"Arthur, son of the Earl and Countess of Mornington, born April 30, 1769."

Early and good news of the Greenland seal fishery has arrived by an Aberdeen vessel, which has 9000 seals for her own share. Five vessels are reported as having caught 31,000 seals. This will go far to make up for the loss of whales, which appear to have left the Greenland coast altogether, and retreated to the upper parts of Davis' Straits, whither they cannot be pursued, except at the expense of a long voyage.

A numerous meeting of rate-payers was held on Wednesday at Liverpool, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, and also a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the immediate passing of the Irish Poor Law and Irish Pauper Removal Bills.

The Dorchester and Southampton Railway will be opened in about a fortnight.

The Portsmouth theatre has been sold to Government, to make way for a contemplated extension of the infantry barracks.

In some parts of Belgium, say the latest Belgian papers, the growing crops of rapeseed presented a most beautiful appearance, and for many years the plants had not been so strong and loaded with flowers. The flowering, however, was rather late, but would, it was conceived, inflict no injury. The rye was next in the order of importance, and gave the most promising prospects of a good harvest. Wheat was in a less favourable state, and somewhat attacked with rust, which, however, began to disappear.

The Montreux announces that the importation of grain and flour into France during the second fortnight of April amounted to 790,445 hectolitres, or 59,280 tons.

A mine of rock salt has just been discovered in the environs of Lemberg (Gallicia), which is even richer than that of Wieliczka, in the same province, hitherto considered the richest in Europe.



RIGA, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—RIGA.

RIGA and CRONSTADT, have, of late, attracted very considerable attention. Their condition, at this period, is annually a point of interest; but, at the present season of scarcity, it acquires additional importance; for, the opening of the navigation of the great rivers upon which these ports are situated, promises, this year, to be attended with unusual results. Advices from St. Petersburg to the 21st of April state:—

“We just hear that the ice has commenced to break up at within five versts of the source of the Neva, and we may consequently expect the same event here in about a week. In a fortnight from that time the shipping generally commences at Cronstadt.” Regarding the exchange it is observed:—“Although our present rates of exchange, on account of the little business doing, may go somewhat lower, still we are of opinion that, as soon as the shipping commences, they will rise again.”

“From Riga we learn that the last accounts from Biela state, that on the 13th of April the ice had broken up, and that more than 800 barques were in readiness to sail for Riga as soon as the river should be sufficiently clear.

“Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 26th of April, state a recurrence of winter weather. The grain market was, nevertheless, firm, rye in particular being in good demand. From Riga, under date the 29th of April, the exchange is quoted 39 5-16. Both flax and grain were firm, and the hemp barks were daily expected. The mass of floating ice in the bay still prevented the entrance of ships.”

RIGA, owing to its advantageous situation, near the mouth of the Duna, about seven miles above its entrance into the Gulf of Riga, has a very extensive trade; being, of the Russian towns on the Baltic, in this respect second only to St. Petersburg. The exports consist of the great staple articles of Russian produce, corn, timber, flax, hemp, linseed, tal-

low, Russia leather, and sail-cloth. Riga wheat is inferior to that of Danzig. Two descriptions are shipped—one the growth of Russia, the other of Courland; the last is the best, being larger bodied, and of a brighter colour, than the Russian; still, it makes but indifferent flour. Oats are of good quality, and are largely exported. The mast trade is extensive; and wainscot logs are much exported to England, and are very superior. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, particularly by the English.

The river is wide, the port very spacious and secure; and the merchantmen come up to the quays. In summer, a bridge of pontoons, loosely attached to piles, and rising and falling with the tide, is laid across the river: this bridge is 40 feet wide, and 2600 feet long, and is a pleasant and fashionable promenade.

The town is surrounded with ramparts and bastions: it has a strong citadel, and is otherwise well fortified, so that it is considered one of the most important bulwarks of the Russian empire. It has about 4000 houses, 1000 of which are of stone; there are 14 churches, and an Imperial palace, arsenal, and several other public buildings. It has suffered several times by fires and inundations; to the latter it is much exposed, by the banks of the river being very low. Thus, at the breaking up of the ice in 1814, 400 houses were swept away with their inhabitants, together with immense quantities of timber, and 80 vessels laden with hemp.

The numerous ships in the river, the bustle in the streets, and the well-stocked warehouses and shops, are indications of the extensive trade of which Riga is the centre. Our view of the Port, is from a painting in the possession of a City merchant, obligingly proffered for engraving in our series of “Foreign Corn Ports.”

CRONSTADT (“The Town of the Crown,”) the companion subject, is a town, fortress, and port, in the Russian Government of St. Petersburg, from which city it is about thirty-one miles distant. It is built at the south-eastern extremity of Cotlin-Ostrov, an island in that part of the Gulf of Finland, called the Bay of Cronstadt, about sixteen miles from the mouth of the Neva. At the entrance of the harbour, on an island opposite the citadel, lies the fortress of Cronschlott, built by Peter the Great, who termed it his window of Europe.

Besides its importance as the great naval station of the Russian fleet, Cronstadt is the harbour of St. Petersburg. All vessels proceeding to that port are searched there, and their cargoes sealed; and such as are too large for the shallow waters of the Neva unload their cargoes at Cronstadt, and transport them in smaller craft.

There are three harbours; but vessels are detained a great part of the year by ice in the Bay of Cronstadt, which usually prevents them from entering after the end of November, or leaving before the end of April, or sometimes even later. Peter the Great decreed an annual prize of 1000 roubles to the first vessel that should arrive at Cronstadt on the breaking-up of the ice. The passage is a dangerous one; and in making it, some years since, an English steam-boat is stated to have been lost.

The population of the town in summer exceeds 40,000 individuals, of various nations, of these, next to the Russians, the English are the most numerous.

The breaking-up of the ice of the Neva, and the white winter of St. Petersburg, are thus picturesquely described in the “Life of a Travelling Physician:”—

The river takes its rise from the Ladoga, thirty miles distant from the town; and, as the stream is very rapid as it rises from the lake, so it is at this point that disintegration of the ice first commences. This event is telegraphed from the fortress of Schlüsselberg, situated at the mouth of the river. The dissolution of the body is gradual; an isolated mass of ice loosened from its holds is carried down the stream, and, pressing against a resisting mass, forces it also to yield; as the floating particles increase from above, the pressure becomes greater and the resistance less, and a channel is formed in the centre of the stream, for there the current is strongest, and this becomes freed long before the sides of the river. An impediment to the speedy dissolution of the whole mass is frequently afforded by the roads which cross the river, and which, being covered by a mixture of sand and snow trodden down, do not feel the sun's influence like the rest of the surface. Hence, a piece of ice half a verst long will not force its way through them, so firm is the resistance which they offer, and it becomes necessary to saw the roads through. It is not uncommon to see people walking along these roads when all above and below them is a mass of floating ice. The whole of this process is often the source of great amusement. If the weather be warm and fine, the quays are crowded with people amusing themselves with the sight of this disintegration of the mass; all eyes are directed towards the bridge, where the people and carriages throng; many get out of their vehicles and walk over, hurry through their business on the opposite side, anxious to retrace their steps before the bridge has swung away. A trifling circumstance may hasten or retard this event. When least expected, away it swings, and gain and loss are counted.

It is beautiful to witness the breaking up of a field of solid ice, which is in a semi state of decay. A large wedge comes down upon it, perhaps part of a road insinuates itself into it, and, breaking it through, throws up its fluted spiculae on each side in a thousand spangling forms. It is curious, also, to see the various things which float down with the large pieces of ice. Boats stranded in the ice as they attempted to cross in the autumn; enclosures of rails made for the washerwomen; stacks of hay, suddenly carried away from the river's side; an unfortunate cow, plenty of dogs, all travelling gratis down the stream. I have seen a flock of geese, standing upon a floating island, pass through the centre of the town before they took wing.

A few hours suffice for the transit of the river ice into the gulph, for this takes place previous to the breaking up of the Ladoga. As soon as the river is clear, so that boats may cross, a cannon announces that the governor of the fortress has crossed: an ancient custom. Previous to this cannon shot no private boat can ply. As soon as the signal is given, the stream is covered over with boats of all sizes.

This is the moment to see the Neva in all its glory—cleared of ice, and no bridges in the way to detract from its magnitude. It has the appearance of a large lake divided by an insular jet of land into two great branches. It flows slowly but majestically along, and its pure crystal stream reflects the dazzling sunbeam which plays upon its surface.

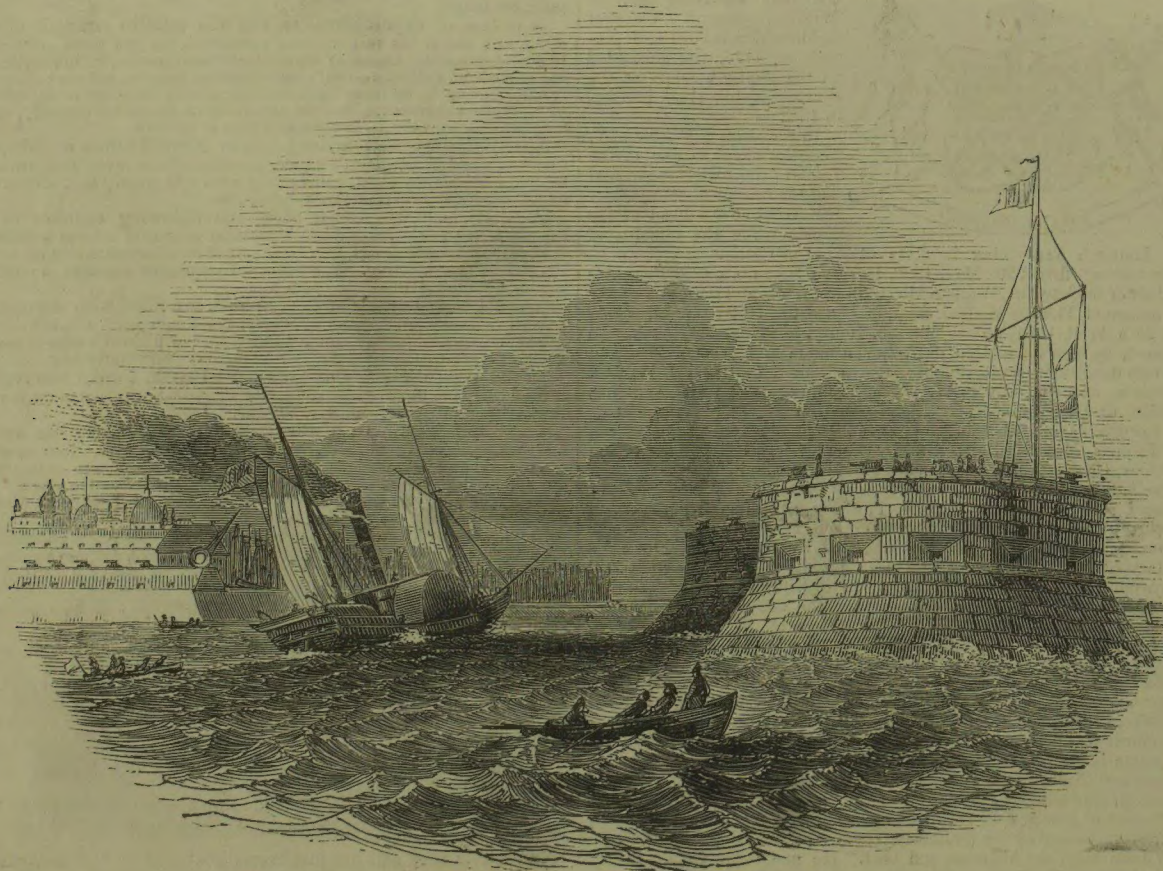
The view of Petersburg from a balcony of the English quay, which takes in many of the public buildings, and the splendid stream flowing through the centre of one of the finest cities in Europe, must be seen at this time to be duly appreciated. It is magnificent!

The next financial operation consists in laying wagers upon the arrival of ships in Cronstadt. This is another very uncertain speculation, and seldom takes place for some days, or even weeks after the departure of the Neva ice. There is no tide, no current in the gulf, so that the ice remains quiescent, till it is partly dissolved by heat and rain, or completely shattered to atoms by waves and wind. Large masses are often drifted on the shores.

Till this be accomplished, no ships can arrive; and the average term of their entering Cronstadt is about the fifth of May. Then the reason, to use the factory term, commences. The navigation of the Baltic at this season is by no means safe nor comfortable. Ships leave England at various periods, and, if the winds are favourable, may arrive at the edge of the ice in the gulf, and remain starving there with cold for a fortnight before they can come into port. When the ice does begin to move, they are often in great danger, for they must drift at the good pleasure of the floating ice. The rudder is of no avail, and the sharp ice sometimes cuts them through, and they founder.

This may occur even more frequently in the autumn, when the ice is more hard and solid. Ships arrive within various distances of the port, when their progress is impeded by the discovery of a field of ice. Here they must remain till the following spring, unless some hurricane shall again break up the ice and allow them to proceed. It does occasionally happen that the first winter dissolves, and a second commences. When fairly fixed at the edge of the ice, there they must remain, if no such extraordinary circumstance chance to free them. If ships are thus arrested within a mile of Cronstadt, a contract is formed with workmen to cut canals and tow them into port. The ship *Archangel* was caught and fixed in the ice seven versts below Cronstadt. A canal was sawed through at the expense of £150 sterling. She had a valuable cargo. A ship which had accompanied her on her voyage was cut through by the ice and foundered. Such are the inconveniences of navigating the Baltic early and late in the season.

Our Illustration is from a Drawing by M. Manuel, the Russian artist.



CRONSTADT.—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SHIP AFTER THE BREAKING UP OF THE NEVA ICE.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Concluded from page 294.)

WARMING AND VENTILATING, AND LIGHTING.



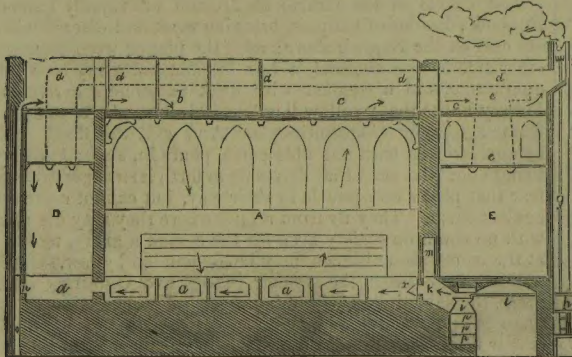
ORNAMENT FROM BACK OF THE QUEEN'S STATE CHAIR.

Peers' Lobby. *a a a*, the chambers under the House, &c., divided from

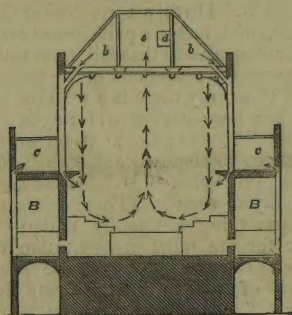
E trust that the following description of the plans adopted in Warming and Ventilating the House are more full than any hitherto published; and the illustrative diagrams will be found especially interesting. To insure accuracy, we have submitted our sectional drawings and descriptions to Mr. T. Quarm, the chief clerk of the works, who most kindly pointed out and corrected errors; and for which attention our best thanks are due.

Our Engravings show sections, longitudinal and transverse, of the House of Lords and adjoining Lobbies, to elucidate the actions of the air in its various currents.

In the Longitudinal Section, A is the House of Lords; D, the Victoria Lobby or Hall; and E, the



it by a perforated iron floor, rendered air-tight from the House by a covering of lead. These chambers are for either hot or cold air, as may be required. *b*, the fresh air chambers in the roof; *c*, the vitiated ditto; and this part of the building we have shown in double section, one half to represent the fresh chamber, the other the foul, or vitiated. The dotted line *d d* indicates an iron tube for conveying the foul air from the Victoria Hall to the discharge shaft, wherein, as will be hereafter described, is a steam-jet, *f*, for moving the air; *e* is the foul air tube from the Peers' Lobby to the same shaft; *g*, the discharge shaft and chimney to the engines; *h* is one of Lord Dundonald's steam boilers; *i*, the cokels; *k*, the bulls'-eyes through which the air passes, after leaving the cokels, to enter the diffusing chambers, *a a*; *l*, the steam-pipe to supply the cokels; *m*, the room where the temperature is regulated; *n*, the flues in the south wall of the Victoria Hall, up which the air passes with great velocity to the supply-chambers over the ceiling, two flues being appropriated to the Victoria Lobby, and four to the House of Lords; *o*, continuation of flue for air from basement. Each flue has an area of six feet, thereby allowing the passage, with the ordinary velocity, as indicated by the anemometer, of upwards of 7000 cubic feet of air per minute; *p p p*, air-passages to supply the cokels with fresh air; *r*, doors at the bulls'-eyes, to shut off the hot air from the cokels when required.



In the Transverse Section, A is the House of Lords; B B, the lower corridors; C C, the upper ditto; *a a a*, the air chambers under the House; *b b*, the fresh air chambers over the ceiling; *c*, the vitiated chamber; *d*, the tube for conveying the foul air from the Victoria Hall. Flues are constructed in each pier, between the windows, to convey air, if required, to the under side of the coffer of the galleries, the quatrefoil enrichments of which are ingeniously perforated, and covered by wire gauze inside. This wire-gauze is quite invisible to the general visitor, and appears to be only a deep shadow in the quatrefoils; its real character we should never have discovered, had it not been pointed out.

We give a section of the arrangement of the cokels, that our readers may completely understand the means employed in ventilation:—*i i* are steam cokels, which are iron boxes, having pipes running quite through them, the spaces between the pipes being hollow, so as to allow of a circulation of steam or water amongst them. As the cokels rest upon iron girders, there are passages underneath, and these are supplied with fresh air from the perforated zinc plate *z*. The air, having no other means of exit, passes through the tubes in the cokels; and, as they are kept hot by steam playing round them, constantly supplied by the engine, gets heated there, and goes into the bulls'-eyes *k*, and onwards, as before described. That as little waste of water as possible may occur, the cokels are elevated just a little above the level of the steam boilers, so that, whatever condensation takes place, its proceeds return to the boilers. Iron doors are inserted at the passages, so as to cut off the supply from the lower part of the cokels, if cooler air is wanted, and a door at the top passage to admit the air to circulate about and above the cokels, but not through it.

Having described the leading features, we will now endeavour fully to explain to our readers the currents and effects produced.

The air gains admission through an iron perforated door direct from the river, through a ventilation passage, into a small chamber, on the floor of which there are five or six inches of water, and passes through a finely perforated zinc screen, over which water is constantly trickling, and it is thus freed from all impurities. It then passes through the pipes of the cokels, which are heated by the steam, and, thoroughly warmed, from thence it proceeds, through the bulls'-eyes, to the chamber under the House of Lords, and thus nearly 40,000 cubic feet of air, freed from all impurities, are always ready for admission into the House. The air next passes up the flues in the wall of the Victoria Lobby, into the supply-chambers over the ceilings.

The vitiated air being drawn off from the chamber by the action of the steam-jet, a constant stream of similar air is rising from the House, through the perforated enrichments of the beams in the central division; and, to keep up the supply thus incessantly, yet imperceptibly, passing off, a current of fresh air is, equally imperceptibly, always pouring down, from the open work in the beams at the side divisions of the ceiling, to the floor of the House, where the two currents meet in the centre, and ascend to the foul air chamber, whence, being then under the influence of the steam-jets, they are rapidly drawn away. The foregoing is a description of the mode of obtaining fresh heated air into the House, first using it as a means of warming the floor, in summer, from below, and afterwards allowing it to supply the apartments.

Should the temperature in the House be too high, it can be diminished by closing the doors of the flues in the air chamber under the House, and, by opening other doors in them, currents of cold air can be drawn from the basements, through finely perforated screens, at a very low temperature, not exceeding 45° or 50° in the midst of summer. A provision has also been made to keep the cokels supplied with a constant stream of cold water, in summer, to cool the air which will be passed through them.

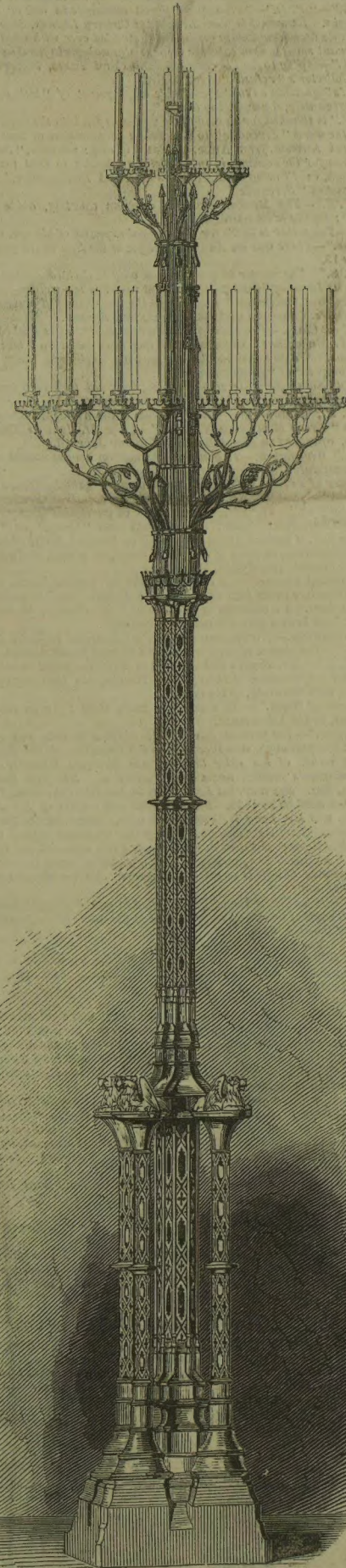
By an ingenious adaptation, the chimney or shaft, that conveys the smoke from the steam boiler is made the shaft for the carrying off the vitiated air, and this is invaluable, as the velocity of the air in the shaft caused by the heat of the boiler, independent of the heat evolved by the steam-jets, must be very great, and thus the tower in which is the shaft is useful for two purposes as well as highly ornamental.

The upper part of this shaft has been so ingeniously contrived that the influence of the jets is entirely separated from the smoke issuing from the steam-boiler fires, by means of a separation, in the flue, of sheet-iron, three feet in height above the top of the jets. Three sides of the shaft are separated off in this manner; the other side is for the foul air admission to the shaft.

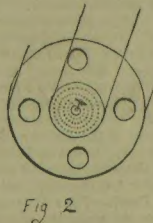
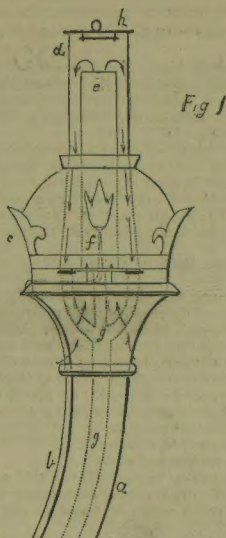
The diffusion of the air in the House without draughts being perceptible to any of the Peers, must be a convincing proof of the success of the plan; but, if further evidence were required, it is furnished by the fact that nearly one hundred very large wax candles are burning in the evenings unprotected by any glass, as under ordinary circumstances, and the flames are as steady as would be the case with candles in a small sitting-room. If the air in the supply chamber is fumigated with a perfume, in four or five minutes after, any one sitting at the north end of the House may detect the aromatised air, and thus be convinced of the supply of air, even

to the extreme parts of the House, being perfect, the apartment being entirely scented from the supply chambers; and, in fifteen or sixteen minutes all trace of perfume has passed off. Indeed, so completely has the plan adopted answered the expectations of its gifted inventor, and so perfect is the onward action of the currents of air in their prescribed courses, that in some experiments carried on in the presence of Mr. Faraday, a perfumed atmosphere was only to be detected at one side and to about the centre of the House, some pastilles having been burnt in the air-chamber below the side of the House where Mr. Faraday observed the scent to be diffused; so that the air, laden with the fragrant odour, as a tell-tale, had passed through the flues, and onwards, into the House, and had afterwards passed through the vitiated air-chamber exactly in the direction intended; and which the small arrows in our diagrams correctly point out.

The gas lights are upon Faraday's system, so as to prevent the carbonic acid gas, and other deleterious products of combustion from entering the apartment illuminated. The action of the principle is simple, and it is this:—The air rushes through a perforated plate to supply the gas flame, and having parted with its



CANDELABRUM IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS



oxygen, rises over the chimney, and, being prevented from escaping at the top, passes between the inner and outer glasses, through the small tubes into the larger one, and thence makes its exit; and thus, though the gas is burning brightly, there is no absorption of fresh air from the apartment to supply the flame. These fittings were executed, under Mr. Barry's direction, by Mr. James Faraday, of Wardour-street.

In one of our former numbers, we alluded to the Lighting being on Faraday's principle, and mentioned the Ventilation as being entrusted to him also; but we cannot pass over this subject without correcting that statement, as the whole of the Ventilating arrangements are entirely due to the master mind of the great architect, Mr. Barry, to whom the country is indebted for that which has been so long desired and so often aimed at for many years, that is, a perfect system of Ventilation. Although we have given but a slight sketch of the Warming and Ventilating principles, we hope our readers will thoroughly understand our description, and acknowledge the plans are very simple, but ingenious in the extreme; and, therefore, more worthy of admiration.

CANDELABRUM IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

This exquisite specimen of modern skill in the art of brass-working, is one of two, which are placed on either side, but a little in advance of the Throne, in the House of Lords.

It is of octagonal form, and may be divided, for greater clearness in description, into three parts, the pedestal, shaft, and branches. From a plinth of Scagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, moulded and embattled, rises the pedestal, which has, at its corners, pillars, unornamented, but having deep bases and capitals, elegantly moulded. The sides of the pedestal are filled with the richest pierced tracery, consisting of sexagons, with quatrefoil mouldings, and quatrefoils alternately, all of the most delicate workmanship. On the tops of the pillars are winged lions, couchant, which support the shaft; and this, like the pedestal, is filled with open-worked sexagons and quatrefoils, and has slender twisted fillets running up the angles.

From an enriched coronal at the top of the shaft, eight flying buttresses, richly traceried and crowned with crocketed pinnacles, take their spring; and from them a double row of branches for lights sweep in graceful convolutions. The lower row of branches have oak leaves twined round them, and divide into two, at a little distance from their springing, so as to hold sixteen coronals of elaborate workmanship, within which are sockets for wax lights. The upper tier are of the same pattern as the lower, but do not divide, so that there are but eight lights therein. A coronal for a single light terminates the whole. It is absolutely impossible to describe the beauty of these elaborate specimens of art: so minute and so perfect are their decorations, that they are truly magnificent, and, from their great height, most imposing. To the topmost coronal they are about seventeen feet high, of which the pedestal is nearly five feet, so that some idea of their proportions may be inferred from this statement; and of their general character and design, our illustration, which has been most carefully drawn and engraved, affords a correct representation.

We are happy to hear that the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the Decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, have appointed Mr. John Thomas, of Lambeth, to execute two figures of the series of Magna Charta Barons, to be placed in the niches between the windows of the New House of Peers. Mr. Thomas is the artist who has displayed so much talent in the sculptural decorations of the House, and with which he has been entrusted by Mr. Barry since its commencement.

SUPERB GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO LORD DUDLEY COURTTS STUART, BY THE POLES.

On Wednesday, a deputation composed of Captain Jablonski, President; Chevalier Wiercinski, Mr. Jackowski, Mr. Kuczynski, Mr. Terlecki, members of the Committee of the Polish Emigrants in Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several of their countrymen, waited upon Lord Dudley Stuart, in St. James's street, to present to his Lordship a Gold Watch, as a token of gratitude on the part of the whole Polish emigration, for the services rendered by his Lordship to the cause of their country.



WATCH PRESENTED TO LORD DUDLEY COURTTS STUART, BY THE POLES

As we give below a detailed description of the Watch, we shall only observe, that besides most perfect machinery, it possesses a certain new invention, which has gained for its originator, (Mr. Patek) high reputation on the Continent; and that it took more than eighteen months to finish it completely. But, the great merit of this tasteful gift lies in the knowledge of its being offered to his Lordship by the Polish emigrants dispersed all over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, many of whom were unable to subscribe more than one penny towards it.

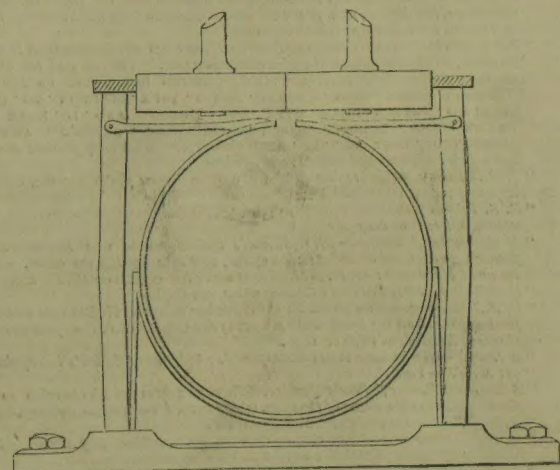
It required about two years to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose, and the choice of a Watch for a present of this kind was fixed upon, as an emblem of that union and harmony which prevail among the Poles of every political opinion with regard to this well-deserved tribute of their grateful feelings, and also as indicative of the time of retributive justice which must ultimately restore to Poland her sacred rights of freedom and independence, in the defence of which his Lordship has exhibited to the world so transcendent and so abiding an example.

Several distinguished persons, among whom were Lady Frances Sandon, the Hon. Miss Ryder, Mrs. John Abel Smith, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Beaumont, &c., were present on the occasion of the presentation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH.

This Watch, manufactured by Messrs. Patek and Co., Poles established at Geneva, is truly a master-piece of art. It has a chronometer escapement, with compensation balance and isochronal spiral spring; its principal parts are garnished with rubies. It is wound up and the hands can be set without any key, according to a very ingenious contrivance, as simple as it is convenient, invented by the above-named manufacturers. It is a Repeater: it marks the seconds, and on its pendant is constructed a small mariner's compass.

The Dial represents, in basso-relievo, the last seal of Independent Poland, exquisitely engraved. In the centre is the White Eagle, of which the red escutcheon is supported by two upright figures, the emblems of Justice and of Peace: around, instead of ciphers indicating the hours, are the arms of the principal eleven provinces of Ancient Poland, on palm branches—twelve o'clock



CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY TUBE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at noon being marked by the Cross which surmounts the Royal crown. All this allegory is well adapted to the occasion. At each hour, one separate and distinct province, surrounded with a martyr's palm, will recall itself to the remembrance of the noble defender of the Polish cause. Justice and Peace appear as if pleading in its behalf; and the Cross which crowns the whole seems to remind Sovereigns and Nations alike of their relative duties.

The Compass is intended to direct the attention of the noble Lord constantly to the North; and the striking of each hour is an imitation of the alarm-bell of Poland.

On the back of the Watch is carved, in alto-relievo, the coat of arms of the Stuart family, projecting from a rich damasked ground, which covers the whole Watch.

In the middle of the inside case is this inscription:—"NOBILI DOMINO DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, ILLI ASSIDUO LIBERTATIS POLONIE DEFENSORI, EJUSQUE FILIOBOM PATRIA OBORUM ADJUTORI. DIE 3 MAII, 1847."

According to the opinion of all connoisseurs, it is a true masterpiece of watch-making; for the execution of which it has been necessary to employ the rare Messrs. Patek and Co., with a number of equally distinguished artists brought together in their manufactory.

CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

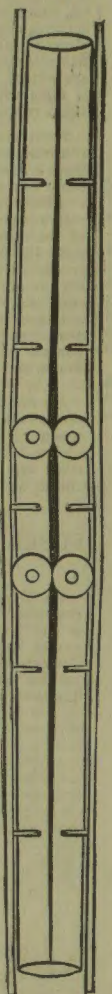
Messrs. Clarke and Varley, the patentees of the "Resilient Atmospheric Railway Tube," have, for some days, been experimenting with their invention, upon a piece of ground adjoining the engine-house, at the Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Here a line of 250 yards of the tube, (15 inches diameter,) sufficient to test its practical worth, has been laid down; and, the experiments prove all that the patentees could desire.

The most uncertain portion of the Atmospheric Railway hitherto tested, is the complexity of the longitudinal valve in the tube, for which Messrs. Clarke and Varley have substituted a flexible tube which closes by its own spring. Their principal object was to get rid of the rope, chains, or leather valve, and grease, which, under the most favourable circumstances, are partially leaky. They have, to remedy this, made the tube one quarter of an inch thick (it had previously been only one-eighth); and, by placing the edges perfectly parallel, allow them to close, and make of themselves a perfect joint, without lubrication of any kind. The tubes are laid for use, with one end butting against the next; a strip of Vulcanized Indian rubber, or kamptulicon, is then cemented round the ends in the rebated part, and over that a band of iron is tightly keyed up, when a perfectly air-tight and elastic joint is formed. Along each side of the tube are upright bars of iron fastened to the sleepers, and to which is riveted on each side a horizontal bar of iron, a small degree higher than the tube; these uprights and bars are, at regular intervals, fastened to the tube, in such a manner that a force applied to the bars internally, will open the tube, which, on such force being removed, will again close.

The following is the mode adapted for opening the tube for the passage of the piston. Affixed to the coupler of the piston and the first carriage is an iron frame, on which revolve four wheels of such diameters that, on forcing them between the bars, they open the tube about three-quarters of an inch; and as they proceed, the tube closes behind them. (See the annexed longitudinal section.) The friction, from this arrangement, is small: the piston-rod passes free, and the pressing open of the bars being effected by a compound rolling motion, is accompanied with but little friction, which is still further lessened by the tendency of the tube to close behind counteracting the force necessary to open it in front.

We have not room to notice the great economy of the invention; but, we cannot pass over the indestructibility of the tube as regards the air-tightness of its longitudinal edges: again, the longer any portion of it is in fair use, the more perfect will it become. Should by any oversight a tube in the first instance be laid down, the edges of which might be a trifle out of parallelism, the continuous opening and shutting with a tremendous outward pressure, on a malleable metal, will, in a very short period, naturally become perfectly close.

On an 18-inch tube, supposing the general exhaustion to amount to 10 lbs. per inch (or say 20 inches of the barometer), the pressure will be equal to about 90 lb. per linear inch, or very nearly 6480 lbs. on a six-foot length of tube, a force sufficient to make air-tight a more refractory substance than wrought iron!



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 16.—Sunday after Ascension Day.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together.
MONDAY, 17.—Venus and the Moon are near together.
TUESDAY, 18.—The Sun rises at 4h. 7m.; is due E. at 7h. 2m.; and sets at 7h. 47m.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan.—Day breaks at 4h. 47m.
THURSDAY, 20.—Sun in Taurus; he enters Gemini on the 21st day.
FRIDAY, 21.—Mars and Saturn near together.
SATURDAY, 22.—The Moon enters her First Quarter at 1h. 59m. a.m.—Oxford Term ends.—Trinity Term begins.
During the evening of the 16th, Venus is about 8° E. of the Moon; and during that of the 17th, she is about 8° W. of the Moon. Mars and Saturn are very near together during the morning of the 21st day; they may be seen near the E. horizon before sunrise during the week.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 55	3 15	3 40	4 0	4 20	4 40	5 2
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
25	30	40	50	55	55	55
3	4	5	6	6	6	6
45	45	45	45	45	45	45
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
50	50	50	50	50	50	50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. H." Stanley.—The Derby of 1846 was won by Pyrrhus the First, the property of Mr. Gully.
"A. B. C."—The two first quotations are from Pope's "Essay on Man:" the line, "Like angel-visits, few and far between," is from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."
"Annie."—Jenny Lind's name is pronounced Leend.
"Duprez."—We do not know the price of this artist's work on Singing. Apply to Vessel and Co.
"A Subscriber at Halifax, U.S."—It is impossible for us to know the private concerns of Insurance Companies. The Office named is one of high respectability.
"A Subscriber."—The price quoted is for £1 per annum, payable half-yearly, until 1860. This, consequently, multiplied by fifty, will be the amount of capital requisite.
"Violetta."—As the passage stands, perhaps the only translation would be—"Let him have said what had been related to me—or not," that is, "Let him at once acknowledge whether my information be true or false." The context must furnish a clue.
"A Constant Reader."—The Irish expression of endearment cannot be equivalently rendered into English. It generally is understood as "My little darling—my beloved one," &c.
"Insania."—The Epigram (Epitaph?) is a close imitation of Bion's style. We do not know who was the author—perhaps, Bion himself.
"A Subscriber."—As regards the Scholarship in question, we do not exactly remember. The authorities at the University would feel happy to supply the information required. To the second question, we should say—Oxford. The range of studies at Cambridge has not been most congenial with the poetic temperament: exceptions, like Byron, only prove the rule.—Mlle. Jenny Lind returns, it is said, to Vienna, when our opera season is over.
"T." Scarbro'.—Your Crowns of Charles II. are not worth more than their weight in silver, as their condition is apparently very bad. The one sold the other day, at Colonel Durrant's Sale, for £155, had this inscription, on the edge:—"THOMAS SIMON MOST HUMBLY PRAYS YOUR MAJESTY TO COMPAIRE THIS HIS TRYALL PIECE WITH THE DUTCH AND IF MORE TRULY DRAWN AND EMBOSSED MORE GRACEFULLY ORDERED AND MORE ACCURATELY ENGRAVED TO BELIEVE HIM." This may prevent some fruitless inquiries from expectant Correspondents.
"T. R." Dublin.—(Coins) Nos. 1, 3, and 6, if as fine as from the die, will bear a trifling premium.
"R. S. T."—A five-shilling piece of Charles II. is not worth more than its nominal value, unless it be very fine.
"A Subscriber."—Bedale.—Mrs. Nisbett's maiden name was Macnamara; her father was a native of Ireland; an officer, and subsequently an actor, under the name of Mordant; hence, Mrs. Nisbett made her debut as Miss Mordant.
"R. J."—No: Mrs. Stirling's maiden name was Clifton.
"P. P." Glasgow.—Miss Helen Faucit made her debut at Cheltenham in 1834, and first appeared on the London stage during the Osbaldiston management of Covent Garden Theatre, in 1835 or 1836.
"A Lady."—The passage is not Shakespeare's; but, one of Cibber's interpolations.
"W. M. V."—Yes.
"A Constant Reader."—Pembrokeshire.—There are three parish churches in Waterford. What is the name of the town where our Correspondent writes from?
"R. L. V."—See the reply to "T." Scarbro'.
"G. K."—Storrington.—Gun Cotton may be fired without any report. Its most useful application, hitherto, has been in blasting mines.
"An Old Subscriber."—Swansea.—The party can only sue for the £15 balance due.
"A Subscriber."—Co. Tipperary, may find the List of Derby Winners in Moore's "Sporting Sheet Almanack."
"An Old Subscriber."—The usual board-wages for Servants is from 11s. to 13s. per week.

"R. P. J." Salop.—"Rienzi," and "Night and Morning," are by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
"H. G." Lurgan, is thanked for the hint. The Season is just commencing.
"T. C." Cumberland.—Armorial bearings on Seals are subject to duty.
"Tota."—The case is duly reported, though we have not room to quote it. Our Correspondent would most likely be defeated in his attempt to stop the profanation.
"T. H."—The charge is regular.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Burrington.—We do not remember any work.
"An Old Subscriber."—The Food Riots in Scotland have been frequently noticed in our Journal; so that, with our present information, we cannot aid our Subscriber, who may, perhaps, remember one of the Illustrations in the Number.
"S. S."—Savage's "Dictionary of Practical Printing" is a sound work.
"Balm of Gilead."—Keep your bread on your right hand—etiquette dictated by convenience.
"H. D." Brussels, is thanked; but the lines, though excellent in feeling, do not possess sufficient poetic merit.
"X. Y. Z."—The power of committing sentences on Convicts rests with the Secretary of State. We cannot speak precisely as to the other points, there being recent alterations in the Convict System, with which we are not sufficiently acquainted.
"A Subscriber."—Manchester, should copy the Publisher's address.
"G. E." New-road.—Try Aird's "Self-Instructing French Grammar."
"T. P. O."—We cannot undertake to specify the colour of theatrical costumes.
"An Old Subscriber" is thanked for his letter, but the hint is useless.
"L. L. D. B." is thanked for the sketch, though we have not room to engrave it.
"Albany."—We do not understand the question.
"Try" is thanked: the next City will be Edinburgh.
"A Traveller" is thanked; but we have not room.
"W. N." Lynn.—The solid contents of the Oak Tree is 252½ cubic feet, nearly: to give it beyond an approximation would involve more labour than we can devote to such matters, the solutions of which are to be found in our Mensuration Books, and in Bonycastle.
"Ignoramus."—The office of the Mayor of London dates from Richard II.
"Hortensis." Mallock, is thanked; but the oddity is too old to be reprinted.
"H. T." Blackheath.—Lindley's "School Botany."
"A Constant Subscriber." London-bridge.—The ingenious originator of the Model Soup Kitchen, at Dublin, is M. Alexandre Soyer.
"T. G. P." Dudley, in all probability, refers to "Zoe," a novel, by Miss Jewsbury, published in 3 vols. by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.
"D. W."—We have not room for the View of Port Madoc.
"Kastrop." Chester.—Lemon, in his "Dictionary," of the word Story, says Dr. Skinner would have ransacked every quarter of the globe, except Greece, for a derivation of this word; which so easily and so naturally comes from ΣΤΕΡΕΩΣ, struo, and by transposition story—to raise or rear a superior building on an inferior; and s; to mount to a first, second, or third story. Other etymologists, as Bailey and Ashe, refer the word to the Saxon storm, a place. The word signifies a floor above the ground-floor.
"M. S." Winchester.—Take a trip in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid Steam-Vessels, for particulars of which apply at their Office.
"A. T."—We do not know the "Who's who" of the Magazine in question.
"H. G."—P. D.—Frame your pencil drawings in oak or black, with a broad margin. Rosewood is from Brazil, the Canary Islands, Siam, &c., and is named from its irregular knotty grain, as if studded over with small roses, and from its fragrant smell. Don call the tree Polysocalymnia floribunda.
"W. T."—Apply to the Solicitor of Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, and state the Collector's refusal.
"J. M." question as to the profitable employment of "well-educated women" is, unfortunately, a perplexing one.
"S. W." is thanked for showing how we lately fell into the popular error of applying the word "Serenade" to a morning performance of music, which is properly termed Aubade, from Aube, the dawn of day; whereas, "Serenade" from Sera, Italian for the evening, is only strictly applicable to that period. Yet, strangely enough, in Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionnaire," the word Aubade is Englished "Serenade."
"A. Y. Z."—The Member must, in common courtesy, abide by the rules for the year: legally is an open question.
"M."—The father is liable for the medical expenses of his son, a minor.
"Tasme."—There was an Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the year 1836, on Sunday, May 15.
"S. S. S."—The matter in question can only be decided in the Ecclesiastical Court.
"A True Lover of Music."—We cannot insert ready-written notices of Concerts.
"A Constant Subscriber" may obtain the No. of the "Foreign Quarterly Review," of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, Strand.
"Ev."—co. Clare.—Professor Wilson wrote the "Noctes Ambrosianae" of "Blackwood's Magazine;" unfortunately, they have called up a host of contemptible imitations. We do not remember the several identities in the "Noctes." Rossini is the composer of "Stabat Mater."
"An Old Subscriber." Jersey.—It is not intended to detach from our Journal, the splendid illustrations of the New House of Lords.
"C. H. H." Manchester.—The Portraits of the Amateurs who performed Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," at the St. James's Theatre, in November, 1845, appeared in Nos. 186 and 187 of our Journal.
"T. S." Whitehaven.—To give the information sought would subject us to advertisement duty.
"A Lover of Art."—We do not intend to engrave the Sculpture in question.
"An Old Subscriber." Newbury, will, perhaps, send his name.
"For Emptor."—The Elastic Bands may be purchased of any Stationer.
"An Old Subscriber."—Mr. David Booth says "Quay," or "Key," is from the Dutch Kai, a pebble; quays being built in Holland, for the convenience of loading and unloading, in place of the pebbly beach, or gravel, on which goods were formerly landed. (Analytical Dictionary.)
"A Constant Reader."—In calculating the place of the Earth, the perturbations of the Moon are taken into account. The elliptic may be considered to be a circle of a sphere. In calculating the places of the Planets, in the "Nautical Almanack," all known perturbations are included.
"C." Swanscoe.—The residence of the Poet Laureate is Rydal Mount, Cumberland.
"Jane."—The chance of employment will be very problematical.
"X. Y. Z."—Mr. Bunn's statement as to £100 per night required by Mrs. Butler, for her performance at Drury Lane Theatre, has been impugned: this is all we know, with certainty, of the matter.
"A Lover of Truth."—We cannot do more than refer to the paper on the New Planet, in the Athenaeum.
"Enquirer."—The present Earl of Mornington is only son of the late William, Lord Marbury, who succeeded to the Earldom at the decease, without legitimate issue, of his elder brother, the Marquis Wellesley. The Countess of Mornington's maiden name was Patterson. Her first husband was Edward Bligh, Esq. She married Lord Mornington (then the Hon. William Pole-Tilney-Long-Wellesley) in 1828. The daughter and heiress of Sir James Tilney Long, Bart., was Mr. Long Wellesley's first wife. She inherited the magnificent seat of Wanstead (long since demolished), together with vast estates in Wiltshire, Essex, and Middlesex; and died in 1825, leaving two sons and one daughter.
"P. S." Belfast.—The expense of having a coat of arms granted and registered in the Herald's College is seventy-five guineas. No fine attaches to the unauthorised usage of arms.
"Z. Z."—It would be impossible to answer our Correspondent's genealogical enquiry, without being put in possession of the name of the family, and the particulars of the descent.
"Della."—The lines are from Cowley.
"F. H. K."—Don Carlos has three sons: Carlos, born in 1818, the Count of Montemolin; John; and Ferdinand. The grandson of the King of Hanover is named Ernest Augustus.
"Perplexa."—An Englishman.
"Noah."—The Earl of Harrowby is, we believe, more advanced in years than any other member of the Peerage: his Lordship was born in 1762. Of the other aged Peers, the most venerable are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Lord Strathmore.
"G. W. C."—The children of Prince George of Cambridge would be entitled to the designation of Prince.
"X. S. A."—If the arms in question be properly recorded, a copy may be had at a very trifling expense, less than £1, by applying to "the Officers in Waiting, Herald's College, Doctors' Commons." A person, unentitled to coat armour, may obtain a grant of armorial ensigns from the Earl Marshal, by memorialising that functionary through one of the Heralds, and by paying fees to the amount of 75 guineas.
"T. J. B." Myms.—The Duchess of Kent once resided at Ingestrie House, Belgrave-square; we never heard of Inverness House. Lord Mornington's names are William Pole-Tilney-Long-Wellesley.
"G. M. H."—No decision has yet been come to with respect to the Annandale Peerage.
"P. T."—A complete Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, by Muller, is now publishing in the Pharmaceutical Times, illustrated by accurate Engravings.
ERRATUM.—In the reply to "C. J. L.," last week, for "distinguished Astronomer," read "name of Planet."

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Annals of England. By E. D. Baynes, Esq.—Mind and Matter. By Dr. Millingen. Copyright of Designs. By W. Spence.—Brownlow's Memoranda of the Founding Hospital.—Scotland Delimited. Part 3.—Erasmus Wilson on Healthy Skin.—Orphanhood.—The Unseen World.—Modern Life, and other Poems.—Imperial Dictionary. Parts 1 to 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847.

THE Irish Poor-Law Bill has passed the House of Lords with less damage than was expected, the attack of Lord Stanley having proved a singular failure. He proposed to throw the rate hereafter on the tenant, instead of the landlord, which would have made the collection of any rate impossible. It was the same proposition made in the House of Commons by Lord George Bentinck. As a party leader, Lord Stanley must have strangely miscalculated his strength among the Peers, or underrated the influence of public

opinion upon them, for he did not venture even to divide the House upon his amendment; it was opposed by those who, in other points, were ready enough to diminish the efficiency of the measure, and Lord Stanley found himself supported only by a very chosen few indeed; so he succumbed, and the bill passed. Never did a long-threatened and rather-dreaded opposition end so innocently: it was a most lame and impotent conclusion.

The time has been when a Whig Ministry would have been crushed by such a demonstration; but there are circumstances in which it is dangerous to follow up an attack even against an enemy numerically weak. The difficulties of the Government are their defence; it is not enough to out-vote them; the question what is to be done by those who succeed them inevitably occurs; and the answer is neither clear nor satisfactory. When the ship is among the breakers, it is dangerous to quarrel about who shall have the helm; to help the hand that is upon it is the wisest course, as it is pretty certain there is but one course to be taken to get out of the danger. Such is the feeling among all parties now; a common peril has silenced the voice of political strife; and the Liberals hold their position less from the support they get, than from the suspension of party attacks. Where would they be if Peel, and Stanley, and Graham were nightly bringing forward hostile motions in hostile speeches? But it may be said, to the credit of English statesmen, that, when the occasion demands it, mere party differences are merged in the discharge of a great public duty, as to which little difference of opinion can exist.

The effects of the famine in Ireland are rapidly extending to England; hordes of paupers, bringing want and disease with them, are cast on the English shore: as if the plague were raging on the other side of the channel, it has become necessary to establish a quarantine, and a steamer with deck passengers arriving in the Mersey hoists the "yellow flag," as if it brought a tainted cargo from Egypt or Constantinople. And still the flood of human beings, stricken with a double curse, pours in, and "knows no retreating ebb;" the need that drives them forth is stronger even than the fear that places an obstacle in their way, but cannot erect a barrier against them. They fly from a land where they may die unheeded, with no claim on society even for the cost of a grave, to one where, at the worst, an existence may be demanded by law. As long as a difference between the systems of the two countries remains so great, the same influx will take place in every period of distress: there is a natural tendency in society to equalize its conditions: labour flies to where employment is to be found, and want drives its perishing thousands, as if by instinct, to where that want will be relieved. The better state of the more favoured land is lowered and brought more near to the level of the less happily circumstanced: carry the process on for any length of time and both will become alike miserable and helpless. It is a sense of this danger, as yet remote, indeed, but at least within the bounds of possibility, that renders it imperative on the Government to assimilate, in principle, the institutions of the two countries. In details they cannot be made exactly alike, but they cannot with safety be left wholly different. Good and evil, wealth and want, cannot stand together without laws, to guard the community against a social shock. Those who possess much must sacrifice a little, that those who have nothing may not be maddened by their need. It is in this principle that all Poor-Laws have their root: they are not dictated by charity so much as by the sense of insecurity that intrudes itself amid the enjoyment of wealth when want is prowling around it. Dives sat careless at the feast with one Lazarus at his gate, and met no punishment on earth; but, with millions begging for the crumbs that fall from the table, the richest of nations cannot securely eat on and refuse the alms.

For the national disregard of a duty there is a worldly punishment. In Ireland that duty has been neglected for ages, and the consequence is falling on us. There is an anxious terror, a sense of fear and insecurity throughout the land; words like "confiscation" and "ruin" are uttered; principles and rights are discussed in a tone ominous to the stability of society. These things are not without a cause. The wisest thing a wealthy nation can do is to tax its means so far for the relief of destitution that it may not become desperate: something should be sacrificed to propitiate the dark spirit of want. The ancients dreaded a too prosperous lot: good fortune, unbroken by sorrow or disaster, they held ominous of some sudden convulsion that would rectify the balance, and mete out the portion of ill that belongs to all. The fable of the Monarch who threw a costly gem into the sea when his success seemed too great in everything, that he might appease the Fates with at least the semblance of a loss, shadows forth a truth. A Poor-Law is the portion that modern wealth casts to the thousands whose want would otherwise threaten it too sternly; a Poor-Law is the police of prosperity, by which it keeps desperation from its threshold. No State has been able to exist without it in some shape or other. Where serfdom and slavery exist, the serf and the slave must be fed—by law. In free States, equal laws, justice, and fair dealing have enabled the masses to live by their labour without the degradation of dependence. Ireland has been the sad exception; the people have lived even worse than the serfs of Russia or the Negroes of the American States, without the compensating security of an existence; while bad laws, injustice, and oppression have blighted the energies that freemen everywhere else display. No Poor-Law has given men a right to live; charity has not been able to supply the want of such a law; and the consequence of all this we now see: England and Ireland stand side by side like the fat and lean kine of Pharaoh's dream; and the similitude is completed by the fact that the wealth of one is being devoured by the other. The enactment of the Poor-Law is a late attempt to put a stop to the process.

THERE was a treatise written some years ago "On the Use of the Dead to the Living;" but it broached no speculation at all approaching in originality and boldness a plan just hit upon by Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt. His insatiable avarice has seemingly exhausted all possible modes of stripping the living, so he has turned his attention to a new source of wealth, as yet very partially and imperfectly wrought, and is about to make money by the dead. It is stated by the *Egyptian Spectator*, a journal published at Cairo, that the catacombs are to be worked like mines for the sake of the linen in which the mummies are wrapped: they can be converted into rags, and from rags into paper, with immense gain to the Pacha's treasury! We owe the invention of the material to the Egyptians; but the old papyrus makers little thought they should give such an impulse to the manufacture some three thousand years after they had been quietly inurned. Yet so it is; and the whole operation is marked out and calculated with a minuteness highly creditable to the financial talent of the Pacha. It is estimated that, from the year 2097 B. C. to the year 1 of our era, four hundred and twenty millions of Egyptians have died in course of nature in the "Valley of the Nile." All these millions were embalmed, and all wrapped more or less fully in linen; and there they lie at this hour, stored up "in the crypts excavated in the Arabian and Egyptian chains." Think of the mass!

Only estimating it at the rate of 2 kilogrammes per mummy, there would be found, of the cloths employed to envelop them, a total quantity of 840,000,000 kilogrammes, or 8,400,000 metrical quintals of cloth, which may be used for the manufacture of paper.

Ethiopia, though anciently a land of embalmers, is left out of the calculation; so are the three centuries that elapsed before Egypt was Christianised, and began to bury its dead without spices, papyri, and painted cases. The speculator did not wish to "over-

state the quantity," as they say in the House of Commons; so he takes only half the above amount as his basis, and fixes it at "4,200,000 metrical quintals." Then comes the great question, what will be the value of these resuscitated wrappings?—It is thus answered:

The cloth which encloses the mummies is all of the finest linen; and everybody knows how superior the paper manufactured from yarn is to that made from other substances. The rags that serve for the preparation of paper are now sold in France at the rate of 200 plasters (50*l.*) per metrical quintal. Subtracting from this sum 100 plasters for expenses, or rather more, to keep always below an impossible minimum, there will nevertheless remain a total of 420,000,000 plasters, or 105,000,000*l.*, or 21,000,000 dollars (about £4,000,000 sterling). Only admitting the half of this result, viz., 10,500,000 dollars, every one will agree that this industrial resource, reduced to its very lowest proportions, would, nevertheless, yield an immense profit to the Government of his Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

His Highness has only to dig and be rich. The Pharaohs will enter their palaces again in the shape of plasters; and the forty centuries that look down from the top of the Pyramids will see a stranger transformation than any they have beheld during their period of observation. It is not the first time that mummies have been traded in; but of old they furnished a popular medicine, bought with more than its weight in gold: from thence to the price of the rag dealer is a "heavy declension." Sir Thomas Browne thought even the former use of the dead a profanation, and thus deprecates it:—"The Egyptian mummies, which Cambyes or time hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizriam cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams." He denounces this "turning old heroes into unworthy potions. Shall Egypt lend out her ancients unto surgeons and apothecaries, and Cheops and Psammiticus be weighed unto us for drugs? Shall we eat of Chammes and Amosis in electuaries and pills, and be cured by cannibal mixtures? Surely such diet is dismal vampirism!"

Luckily science can disguise the nature of the raw material of its fabric; and no one, in the crisp bank-note or the perfumed *billet doux*, will suspect the presence of the shroud of some dusky Egyptian, who

Was dead and buried and embalmed
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled.

ON THE WEATHER, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1847.

The Report of the Registrar-General for the past quarter contains the results of Meteorological Observations, made in many different places in England. These have been all similarly reduced by Mr. Glaisher, who has also deduced the hygro-metrical states of the air for all places where the necessary observations have been made, by the use of his hygro-metrical tables. The results of each subject of investigation are thus rendered strictly comparable with each other. The mean temperatures for each month, for all places not situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, were found to be nearly identical with that at Greenwich; but those few places situated in these counties were found to be very much higher; and it also appears that the degree of humidity in these counties was less than in any other part of England.

The following are Remarks on the Weather of the Quarter, by James Glaisher, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, abbreviated from the Registrar-General's Report:—

The mean temperature of Greenwich was 37° 4', which is 6° 3' below that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 2° above that of 1845; 1° 6' below that of 1844; and 1° 6' below that of the quarter upon the average of twenty-five years. A remarkable belt or zone of cold is shown to have taken place between Feb. 8th and 14th, whose southern and northern limits appear to have passed near the parallels of latitude of 50° 45' and 52° respectively; and from observations exhibited in the Report, the cold appears to have extended across the country between the above-mentioned parallels, and to have been very uniform within the zone. It was most severely felt at Uckfield, in Sussex, whose latitude is 50° 59'.

The hygro-metrical state of the air has been remarkable during the whole quarter, on account of its extreme dryness, and this appears to have been general over the whole country. The air appears to have been generally in a calm state for the season; its horizontal movement having been about 200 miles a week less than usual.

Vegetation has been subjected to frequent low temperatures. The reading of a thermometer placed on grass, read less than 32° on 70 nights during the quarter; and during the days, in consequence of the dry state of the atmosphere, the evaporation of moisture from vegetation has been great, and thus it has been subjected to a temperature below that of the season, both night and day; consequently, the sap has scarcely risen in trees, and vegetation is very backward.

Upon the whole the weather in this quarter has been more severe and painful to the senses than in either of the corresponding quarters in the three preceding years, and much more so than has been indicated by the thermometers, in consequence of the dryness of the air causing the moisture from the skin to evaporate quickly, and thus subjecting it to the temperature of evaporation, which, throughout this quarter, has been much below that of the air.

The winter of 1846-7 may be considered to have commenced on November 27th, 1846, and to have continued fully to the end of this quarter.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been much finer and warmer than it has been for a long time past, and since Sunday, vegetation has progressed rapidly. Friday was a fine day generally, with occasional thin rain falling, and wind blowing from the S.; its average temperature was 53½°; this day was followed by a warm and cloudy night, during which the thermometer reading did not descend below 50°. Saturday, a thin rain was falling early in the morning; the afternoon was stormy, with frequent squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the latter was from the S.; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Sunday was a very fine day, with the wind principally from the W.; its average temperature was 54° 5', being about that of the season. Monday was a very fine warm day, with the wind from the W.; its average temperature was 59½°, being about 5° above that of the season. Tuesday was also a fine day; a thin rain was falling early in the morning, the wind was from the S.; the average temperature of the day was 58°. Wednesday was a fine growing day, the sky was principally cloudy, a gentle rain was falling during a part of the morning; the average temperature of the day was 54°. Thursday was a fine day, the wind from S.W.; large white cumuli were scattered about the sky, which was generally of a deep blue colour; the average temperature of the day was 55°, and that of the week was 55½°, being about that of the season.

The extreme thermometer readings each day were—

Day	May 7, the highest during the day was 65½ deg., and the lowest was 41 deg.	
Friday	65½	41
Saturday	65	45
Sunday	65½	43
Monday	72	47
Tuesday	65½	50
Wednesday	65	49
Thursday	66½	48

Blackheath, Friday, May 14, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who went to Osborne House, Isle of Wight, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, yesterday week, remained there till Tuesday.

On Sunday morning the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took walking and riding exercise on the sea-beach. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham Church on that day.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Leiningen, returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The august party left Osborne at two o'clock in the afternoon, crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, travelled to town by a special train on the South Western Railway, and proceeded from the terminus at Nine Elms, in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of Lancers.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the floral exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society with a visit on Wednesday morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen took an airing in a carriage in the afternoon, attended by the Hon. Misses Stanley and Dawson. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. T. Helmore, and the lessons by the Rev. J. V. Povah. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Mills. The anthem was, "Wherewithal shall a young man." Mr. Kryvett presided at the organ.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SIR ROBERT PEEL'S.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel entertained his Excellency Count Kielmansegg, his Excellency Senor Isturitz, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, and Lady Louisa Eliot, the Earl Bathurst, the Earl and Countess of Morton, and Lady Ellen Douglas, Viscount Somerton, Lord Forester, Lady Harriet Baring, Mr. Tomline, and a distinguished circle to dinner on Wednesday evening, in Whitehall-gardens.

RETURN OF LORD AND LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN.—Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have arrived in town from Southampton, where they disembarked, after visiting his Lordship's large landed property in the West Indies. His Lordship does not proceed to Brussels to enter on his diplomatic duties before the end of the ensuing month.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.—The Duchess Dowager of Argyll has been suffering from severe indisposition.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has issued invitations for a grand dinner, in honour of the Queen's Birthday, on Thursday, the 27th of May, at the Clarendon Hotel. The company will include the whole of the Queen's Judges, the Lord Mayor, and the principal civic functionaries. The guests will appear in full dress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will give a full dress dinner to a numerous party on the same day, in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the Ministry, have also arranged to give entertainments in celebration of the same event.

ARRANGED MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The marriage of the Earl of Portarlington and Lady Alexandrina Vane, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, is expected to be solemnised at the close of this month, but the precise day is not determined on. The preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, and Miss Balfour, daughter of Lady Eleanor Balfour, and sister of Mr. James M. Balfour, M.P. The 8th of the ensuing month has been appointed for the nuptials.

LADY BROUGHAM'S ASSEMBLY.—Lord and Lady Brougham entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, at their mansion in Grafton-street, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, the Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Glenelg, Sir Alexander and Lady Malet, Mr. and Lady Caroline Maxse, and Mrs. Howard. Her Ladyship subsequently had an evening party, which was numerous and fashionably attended.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RIOTS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

For some days past great dissatisfaction has been evinced by the labourers employed upon the South Staffordshire Railway, and the whole of them, numbering several hundreds, have struck work. In consequence of this step the contractors called in the aid of a number of Irishmen, who, it is alleged, worked under the prices paid to those who had "turned out."

On Monday night, the men who had left work in the neighbourhood of Walsall, visited the pits, and collecting together a formidable body of miners armed themselves with bludgeons, many of which were torn up from hedges and trees on the road-sides, and proceeded to Walsall, where the Irish labourers are located. They commenced a ferocious attack upon the windows and doors of the Irishmen's houses, and before the inmates became aware of the object of their assailants some of them were most unmercifully beaten. The Irish party gathered a strong force, and were about to retaliate upon the "turn-outs," and had it not been for the interference of the magistrates, attended by the police, serious, if not fatal, consequences must have followed. The police sallied out upon the rioters, and succeeded in apprehending four of the ringleaders. The rioters were brought up before the magistrates, on Tuesday, and committed for trial at the sessions. It is feared that the rioting may be renewed.

The outrage in Walsall has been followed by similar outbreaks of popular violence in the mining district.

Near Wolverhampton about 1000 miners and others met on Tuesday, and drove every Irishman from his employment. If they hesitated for a moment they were attacked with sticks and assailed with volleys of stones. Some of the men have been severely hurt; one poor fellow was so stunned by a blow he received that it was feared death would ensue, but he is now recovering. The police, to the number of about fifty men, under the direction of Colonel Hogg, deputy chief-constable, endeavoured to persuade the mob to disperse, and in some cases succeeded; but the assaults on the poor Irishmen were continued by the majority of the rioters; and many of them had difficulty in escaping with their lives. Many women were conspicuous amongst the crowds, urging on the mob, and encouraging them in their violence.

On Wednesday, immense crowds of miners and others, to the number of between 1000 and 2000, again met on the Bilston and Willenhall-road. They attacked numerous of the Irish labourers, but the presence of the police averted them from further violence.

At Wednesbury, another body of miners, numbering about 1500, perpetrated similar outrages. One man had his eye knocked out, several had their skulls nearly fractured, many were beaten till scarcely able to stand, and it was with difficulty some of them escaped with their lives. Two of the ringleaders have been apprehended by the police.

The whole of this populous district is in the most unsettled and excited state, and the contagion seems spreading, for accounts have been received of similar proceedings at Stafford and in the Potteries.

The causes of this outbreak are somewhat deeper than at first appeared. The miners work only about three days a week, refusing to do more; and the coal and iron-masters, being thereby subjected to great loss and annoyance, have employed many Irishmen, who do not ask for holidays, and do the work equally well. This, we believe, is the real cause. The result of these tumults will, if persisted in, have a most disastrous effect on the iron trade, which is at the present moment in a very favourable condition.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—There will be a contest for the representation of this University at the approaching general election, Mr. Estcourt having intimated his intention of retiring from Parliament. The name of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Sir W. Heathcote are spoken of as candidates.

OPENING OF THE LOWESTOFT AND REDHAM RAILWAY.—On Monday week this railway was opened for goods traffic. A train passed through on the morning of that day, and another came from Lowestoft in the evening; goods trains will run, in the same manner, for about a fortnight, till this railway is opened for passengers. Packets of first-rate construction, now finishing in London, will be ready in August; and with them it is intended to keep up a constant communication between Rotterdam, Hamburg, and other Continental ports, and Lowestoft. These packets, and vessels from all parts of the north of Europe, will deliver their cargoes at Lowestoft, where they will be readily placed on the railway and conveyed to all parts of England, by means of the Norfolk, the Ely and Peterborough, and other lines. From the north of England to the north of Europe, goods will be sent by the same means of transit.

THE PRICE OF CORN AT COLCHESTER.—The advance of the price of wheat in Colchester market within the past week is 18*s.* per quarter, and the price has become truly alarming. The Home Secretary has issued orders to the inspectors of corn returns throughout the kingdom, to ascertain as nearly as possible the quantity of wheat now in the hands of the farmers generally; and the result of the inspector's inquiry at Colchester market on Saturday was, that a very little more than one-third of the quantity is now in hand, compared with the quantity at this period of last year.

STATE OF TRADE IN BIRMINGHAM.—It is feared that, in a few days, short time, in some of the manufactures in Birmingham, will commence. The money pressure is being severely felt, and the universal opinion is that something must be done, and done immediately, to ease discounts, or another week or two will bring matters to a serious crisis. As for the share market, it is all but suspended.

DISTURBANCES IN NOTTINGHAM.—The stagnation in trade and the high price of provisions have induced a disturbed state of public feeling which has not been equalled for many years past. At half-past four in the afternoon of Monday a large concourse, called together by the Chartists, assembled in the market-place, to listen to addresses commenting upon the great distress the working classes are suffering under. On the meeting separating, a number of individuals attached themselves to a wagon which had served as a platform, and, followed by a large mob, drew the vehicle through the streets, entering every baker's shop, provision warehouse, and respectable tradesman's dwelling, soliciting bread, food, and money. Three men were in the wagon, who, as loaves of bread were given, deposited them in the wagon, till it was more than half filled. This visitation very much terrified the shopkeepers and the inhabitants generally. The men did not enforce, but asked for bread; consequently the police did not interfere, but the magistrates assembled at the police-office, and took precautionary steps in case of any violation of the public peace. Some fears were entertained of an outbreak late in the evening, but happily none occurred.

POISONING IN SUFFOLK.—The family of Mr. Rouse, of Bury, consisting of the man, his wife, and four children, were nearly poisoned on Saturday last, after eating some yeast dumplings. Mr. Image, surgeon, having been called in, administered the necessary antidotes, and took possession of the dumplings, the bread from which they were taken, and the flour remaining in the house, for the purpose of analysis. On Monday evening, the eldest daughter, about twenty-one years of age, was taken into custody, in consequence of some letters having been found, indicating a wretched state of mind at an act of dishonesty; and on Tuesday morning she underwent a private examination before Dr. Probert and H. Le Grice, Esq., and was remanded. The presence of arsenic in the dumplings and bread was ascertained by Mr. Image, but none was found in the flour. It appeared that the unhappy girl had taken a larger quantity than any other of the family, but all are now recovering from its effect.

THE COMMAND IN THE TAGUS.—Lord Palmerston has appointed Admiral Sir Charles Napier to the naval command on this station.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. FRYERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday, Major General T. Fryers, of the Royal Engineers, expired at his residence in Woolwich. The deceased officer had just completed forty-seven years of active service, having entered the corps as second lieutenant, on the 2nd of May, 1800.

THE MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—We last week gave an account of the murder of three children by their mother, near Carmarthen. An inquest has since been held on the bodies, and the mother has been taken into custody. On her way to Llanybyther, she related the manner in which she hanged the children. She said she hanged the two eldest first, and the infant afterwards. It was better for them to suffer at once, than suffer from starvation. Several witnesses spoke of the state of mind of the unfortunate woman, which for a length of time was that of a person insane. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Hughes, who was committed for trial at the Summer Assizes.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The reports of the state of the crops in Ireland are exceedingly cheerful. From all quarters—wretched Mayo and other districts in the west and south excepted—the crops appear in a flourishing condition, and a far greater quantity of land is under cultivation than ever was seen before in Ireland. Even in those afflicted districts alluded to, great exertions are made by the local gentry and the better classes; and the peasantry are so completely stricken down in body and mind by their sufferings that little hope is entertained of their being able to raise food enough for their own consumption during the next winter.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POOR BELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving that the Bill on this bill be received, said it was his intention to propose to their Lordships to strike out of the bill all those amendments which had been agreed to, the object of which was to fix a limit to the bill.

The question was then put that the House do disagree with the amendment providing that the bill should be of a temporary character. Upon this amendment a division took place, and, on a division, the proposal of the Government was carried by 54 to 42, so that Lord Montague's amendment, limiting the duration of the bill, was abrogated.

An amendment of Earl Clancarty, limiting the right of able-bodied labourers to out-door relief, was negatived without a division.

The report on the bill was then received, and the House adjourned, at half-past ten o'clock, till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway (Peterborough and Thorney Line) Bill; the Chard Canal and Railway (Extension and Amalgamation) Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway (No. 4) Bill; the Herne Bay and Canterbury Junction Railway Bill; the Liskeard and Caradon Railway Bill; the Southampton and Dorchester Railway (New Forest Deviation and Branches) Bill; the South Wales Railway Bill; the Vale of Neath Railway Bill; the Wexford and Valencia Railway (Killarney to Valencia) Bill; the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway (No. 1) (Bruton, Pitcombe, and Rodden and Bradford Deviations) Bill.

CAPITAL FOR RAILWAYS.—Mr. Hume moved resolutions to the effect that no railway company which, by any Act of Parliament is now authorised to construct, purchase, or take on lease any line of railway, shall by any future act receive power to raise additional capital, by shares, loan, or mortgage, for the completion or extension of such line, or for taking on lease, or amalgamation with any other railway or canal, unless a clause be introduced into such an Act, providing the company shall not raise such capital until it has realised so much capital as is sufficient for the completion of the works already sanctioned by Parliament. That no railway company shall be allowed to lease or sell any other line of railway until the whole capital shall have been subscribed, and one-half paid up.—Mr. J. A. SMITH seconded the resolutions.—In the course of the discussion that followed, Lord J. RUSSELL gave his opinion that it would not be prudent of Mr. Hume to press his resolutions to a division.—Mr. Hume complied with the suggestion, and withdrew his resolutions.

THE LOAN DISCOUNT BILL.—THE CURRENCY.—On the question for going into Committee on this Bill, a general discussion arose respecting the Currency, which lasted the remainder of the night.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS IN YORKSHIRE.

Three very shocking murders were committed at the village of Mirfield, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, last Wednesday, at mid-day. The victims are Mr. James Wraith, his wife, and servant. It appears that, about twelve o'clock, Mr. Wraith was seen near his own house. About one o'clock, a boy, who was employed to work for the deceased gentleman, went to the house and found all the doors fastened. Blood was issuing from under the doors. The boy gave an alarm, and an entrance was effected. The most horrible scene was presented. In the kitchen, the servant, a young woman, between 19 and 20 years, lay with her throat cut, her brains beaten out, and her face in a dreadfully mangled condition. On leaving the kitchen, the body of Mrs. Wraith was found in the passage leading to the sitting-room. Her throat was also cut. On going into the sitting-room, the mutilated body of Mr. Wraith was discovered. His throat was cut, his jaw-bone broken, and his head severely fractured. A razor was laid across his breast. On a chair near him, were his keys and a pocket-knife. His pockets were partly turned out, but half a sovereign was left in one of them. Search was made in the drawer where it was supposed he kept his money, and which was found to have been opened, but at present it cannot be ascertained whether anything has been stolen. It was first conjectured that Mr. Wraith was the murderer, but this was soon discovered to have been impossible, as his head was bruised as if by a heavy bludgeon. Inquiry was then made as to who was likely to have been the perpetrator of the deed, and it was found that a man who had been hawking earthenware had been seen near the house about the time of the murder. He was followed and apprehended. There are strong reasons for believing this man to be the murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Wraith were both upwards of 70 years of age.

BANQUET TO MR. CORDEN AT FLORENCE.—A banquet was given on the 29th of April to Mr. Corden, in the magnificent gallery of the Borghese Palace, in Florence. Signor Vincenzi Peruzzi, the Gonfaloniere of the city, presided. Upon Mr. Corden's health having been drunk with enthusiasm, he rose, and, after some eloquent compliments to Tuscany, as having been in advance of other countries in behalf of Free-Trade, said:—"Upon this my first visit to Italy, I have felt naturally curious to witness the effects of Free-Trade, particularly in corn, upon the moral and material condition of a people. I must confess that I entered Tuscany with feelings of enthusiasm, such as a devotee experiences in visiting the shrine of his faith. But I have endeavoured to cast an impartial eye upon all that I have seen, and if what I state as the result of my observation be erroneous, it will be open to correction by others. During the last eight months, I have been travelling in nearly all the countries of Southern Europe, and I am bound to state, without wishing to disparage other nations, that I find the condition of the population of Tuscany superior to that of any people I have visited. The surface of the country resembles that of a well-cultivated garden; the people are everywhere well dressed; I have seen no beggars, except a few lame or blind; and in this season of general scarcity there is less of suffering from want of food here, with a perfect freedom of export and import of corn than in probably any other country in Europe. I find such industries as are natural to Tuscany carried on with success; and that in particular of its indigenous straw manufacture has attained a development which has surprised me. But I do not confine my observations to the material condition of the people. Where a country had enjoyed for fifty years the advantages of commercial liberty, I expected to find the spirit of Free-Trade entering into the character of its people, abating their natural prejudices, destroying the spirit of egotism, and imparting to them a sentiment of brotherhood towards other nations. And in this respect I have not been disappointed in the inhabitants of Tuscany. I am only repeating the opinion of every traveller when I say that they are eminently courteous and mild towards strangers. Foreigners make this country their favourite abode, not merely because here there is no impediment to a cheap and abundant supply of luxuries and comforts from every part of the globe, but because they find a charm in the amiable cordiality of the Tuscan people. Such is a description of the only country in Southern Europe which enjoys the advantages of Free-Trade, and I will not add a word of comment, but leave the facts I have stated for the instruction of other nations. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for this cordial reception of a fellow labourer in our good cause. The remembrance of this happy evening will always be a source of the highest gratification to me. I conclude by drinking to the rapid extension of Free-Trade principles all over the world."

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF FIFE.—On Sunday, the town of Banff was put into a state of excitement in consequence of an attempt upon the life of the Earl of Fife, by a servant of the name of Hammond, who was on the eve of being discharged. The villain was ultimately overpowered and removed under the charge of the police. His Lordship has happily sustained little or no personal injury.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MAPLES.—We regret to announce the death of Admiral John Fordyce Maples, R.N., C.B., which took place at his residence at Kilburn Priory, in the 79th year of his age. He was at the battle of Trafalgar, and other actions with Lord Nelson, and had been in more than one hundred engagements.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Some of the Paris papers of Wednesday hint that the Duke de Broglie has advised M. Guizot to resign, and that many of that statesman's friends urge the propriety of such a course upon him. M. Duchatel's illness, it is said, is not so serious as has been given out, but attacks him conveniently when disagreeable explanations must be made to the Chamber, a duty, the disadvantages of which are left to M. Guizot.

The Marquis d'Aligre, Peer of France, has just died, leaving a fortune the income of which is estimated at 2,000,000*fr.*

PORTUGAL.

The *Acce of Trumps* has arrived at Liverpool, after a remarkably quick passage of six days from Lisbon. She brings intelligence to the 6th inst. There had been some fighting between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, at St. Ubes; but on receipt of despatches from the Queen, the warfare ceased, and it was understood in Lisbon, that the contents of the despatches were such, that hostilities would not be resumed.

BELGIUM.

There were some rather serious food riots at Brussels on Monday and Tuesday last. A mob of 8000 persons attacked the shops of several bakers and corn merchants. The troops were called out, and several skirmishes took place between the soldiers and the mob. Six houses were attacked and partly plundered during the outbreak on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning. It was feared that the riots would be renewed. The Queen of the Belgians had a very narrow escape from being killed on Tuesday last. Her Majesty was returning from Verriers on the Belgian National Railway, when the Royal train came into collision with the Brussels down train. Happily, her Majesty was unhurt, but some of her suite were seriously injured, viz., General Chazal, who had one of his ribs broken, and Gen. d'Hane, who received a violent blow on the head; the former was unable to continue the journey further than Liege. One of the servants had his arm broken. The Queen displayed great presence of mind, and expressed deep concern for the injuries received by the above-named gallant Generals. One of the carriages of the Royal train was almost smashed to pieces.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool yesterday, with New York papers of the 1st instant. They do not contain any new fact respecting Mexico, but deal principally in rumours and surmises as to the progress of the war. It was said that Santa Anna was determined to prosecute the war to the uttermost. There was a good deal of excitement in commercial matters, and exchange on Europe was in great demand when the *Cambria* sailed. The *New York Herald* estimates the quantity of wheat likely to be available for the European market at 10,000,000 bushels, and of Indian corn at 20,000,000 bushels; that is, there was about as much to come as had already been shipped.

[The annexed illustrations are so many *Tableaux* from High Life during the present Carnival time of Fashion, in every-day parlance "the London Season." As the most graceful accompaniment to these scenes of artistic vraisemblance, we present our readers with a charming *Nouvellette*, for which we are indebted to the accomplished pen of a lady, highly distinguished in a species of writing characteristic of our own times—the novel of fashionable life.—Ed.]

THE ORPHAN HEIRESS.

BY THE BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

THE Lady Constance Neville had to mourn the death of both her parents at an early age. Her father, the Earl of Glendower, was an attached husband, a tender and devoted father; but, in selecting his uncle, Lord Glenlyn, for his sole executor and his daughter's guardian, in the event of Lady Glendower's death—the near approach of which event her delicate health at the time of his own decease hardly left doubtful—his Lordship did not prove himself a wise one. It may be asked, who can fill a parent's place?—who, but a parent, can ever enter into the feelings of a parent? Alas! those who have had cause to examine into these deputys of parental affection will readily answer. They never really are fulfilled as the bequeathers of them hoped and contemplated.

Lord Glenlyn went down to Llantrisset Castle, to attend Lady Glendower's funeral, as he had, a few months before, done Lord Glendower's. On this, his second journey thither, he even meditated on the immense sacrifice of his own personal comforts which would arise by carrying Lady Constance and her governess back with him to London; but the sight of the child's overwhelming grief so terrified—perhaps, so astonished—him, when he hinted his kind intention, that he quickly persuaded himself that there would be no real kindness to her in removing her from a spot which seemed to her the only hallowed one on earth; and that, by leaving her there, under the care of her governess, a lady who had been selected by her mother, and reducing the present overgrown establishment, taking care that every requisite of luxury should still surround the young heiress, he should be really acting more judiciously by his ward, and far more agreeably to himself.

After carefully going through all the necessary details, in his capacity of executor, he again sought an interview with Lady Constance, who repaired to his presence with the feeling of a martyr whose last sacrifice is about to be required. Her face was void of colour; her rich chestnut curls were no longer playing round a throat of dazzling whiteness, but bound tightly round her small Grecian head, in accordance with the severity of her mourning habiliments; her faltering steps proved too plainly her excessive emotion for Lord Glenlyn, who really possessed a kind heart, and could assume a kind manner, when self was not endangered by its exercise, not to feel sorrow at her distress. Moving forward to meet her, he took her hand, which was cold as marble, and, drawing it within his arm, half supported her to an arm-chair at the library-table.

"Dear Lady Constance," he said, "pray, don't look as if you were afraid of me. It is my hope and my wish to promote your happiness." A convulsive shudder which passed over her frame showed him how inappropriate had been the word; but he quickly added: "Will you not believe this? Try, poor child, to have confidence in me, and tell me what you wish to do."

It was in a voice choking with emotion that Lady Constance faltered out—"To stay here."

Lord Glenlyn pressed her hand, and assured her, that having perceived, in their last interview, how much the idea of leaving her home had distressed her, he had from that moment abandoned the project, and only waited an avowal from her lips to conclude the arrangements incident to her residence at Llantrisset.



THE DEBUTANTE.—THE BOUDOIR.

He could not, while thus speaking, refrain from congratulating himself on the first expressed wish of his ward having been so much in accordance with his own—while Constance, with tears of thankfulness rolling down her pale cheeks, ventured to lift her eyes to his, as she thought that her guardian was a being less to be feared than she had imagined.

Thus a favourable impression was made on both their minds.

Mrs. Tudor, the governess selected by Lady Glendower, was all that mother could have desired, had she but lived herself to form and strengthen her child's mind, habituating it to thought and reflection on more essential subjects than the vocation of a governess usually embraces. Mrs. Tudor was a well-mannered, highly educated, and, in many respects, a very superior woman, and she loved her orphan charge with affectionate devotion; it might be said enthusiastically—devotion; for, unhappily, Mrs. Tudor's besetting sin was enthusiasm and a love of romance. The melancholy circumstances which had followed each other in quick succession since she entered the Glendower family had rather served to increase than diminish this weakness. A young and orphan heiress—an ancient castle, with its high turrets, and its embattlements—offered daily food to her love of the wonderful; and as month after month, and year after year, rolled on, without any event worthy of the romantic position in which they lived, her amazement was strongly awakened. Her dreams were filled with romantic visions of what ought to be the necessary consequence of such an abode, but the every-day circumstances of their life seemed cruelly to oppose themselves to her desired romance.

At a moment when any hope of her dreams being realised seemed to have become extinct, and just as Lady Constance had entered her seventeenth year, Mrs. Tudor was thrown into an ecstasy of delight by discovering in her early walk to the village school, of which she had consented, at Constance's request, to take the superintendence, a young man seated on a stile with a sketch-book and pencil in hand; he was evidently intent on his occupation, and did not perceive her. The incident could not be said to be an uncommon one, for the beauties of Llantrisset and its vicinity had induced many an artist to visit it. There was nothing in the dress or appearance of the person before her as he sat assiduously pursuing his sketch, that would have induced any lady less romantically disposed than Mrs. Tudor, to see in him a hero—a disguised lover—an interesting object—for whom she immediately persuaded herself she felt a warm sympathy. If his destination was no longer to the village school; but, turning adroitly to the left, she came exactly in front of the stranger, as if she were intent on crossing the field, to which the gate offered an entrance. Immediately vaulting from his elevated seat, the gentleman raised his hat, hoped he had not detained her, and proceeded to unlatch the heavy gate. The air with which all this was done, was perfectly easy, perfectly gentlemanlike. George the Fourth himself could not have been more courteous; but it was too stately, too reserved; in fact, Mrs. Tudor could not find anything in it like romance; and, feeling somewhat overawed, she passed through the gate with a silent curtsy. She had not, however, proceeded far before she repented having made so little use of what might have turned out a golden opportunity. He was evidently a gentleman; no artist could have looked so proud; he was wonderfully handsome, too, and she turned back, and found the stranger still in possession of the gate. This time it was her turn to apologise for the disturbance she occasioned him.

"Not in the least," he said; "I am glad to have been still here to save you the pain of opening this heavy gate. A moment more, and I should have been gone, for my sketch is finished."

"Will you gratify a woman's curiosity by showing it me?"

He immediately held the sketch-book open before her; she saw at once it owned a master's touch, and



THE BALL-ROOM.

T H E L O N D O N S E A S O N .

rather in the tone of an interrogatory, said, "Surely it can only be an artist's work."

I am flattered at your praise, Madam. I suppose I shall at last fancy myself an artist; at all events, I certainly am an amateur. The views about here are charming, and well repay a journey taken to visit them.

"Will you allow me," she rejoined, "to be your guide, and conduct you to what is supposed to be the most picturesque spot in this beautiful country."

"Assuredly, and with many thanks; but"—he paused for an instant and then added—"excuse me, but I have heard the most beautiful view is within the gates of Llantrisset Park, and I have already sought admission at the lodge in vain."

"It is nevertheless there that I am about to conduct you," replied Mrs. Tudor, and, seeing his look of astonishment, she added, with a triumphant air, "the gates will fly open for me."

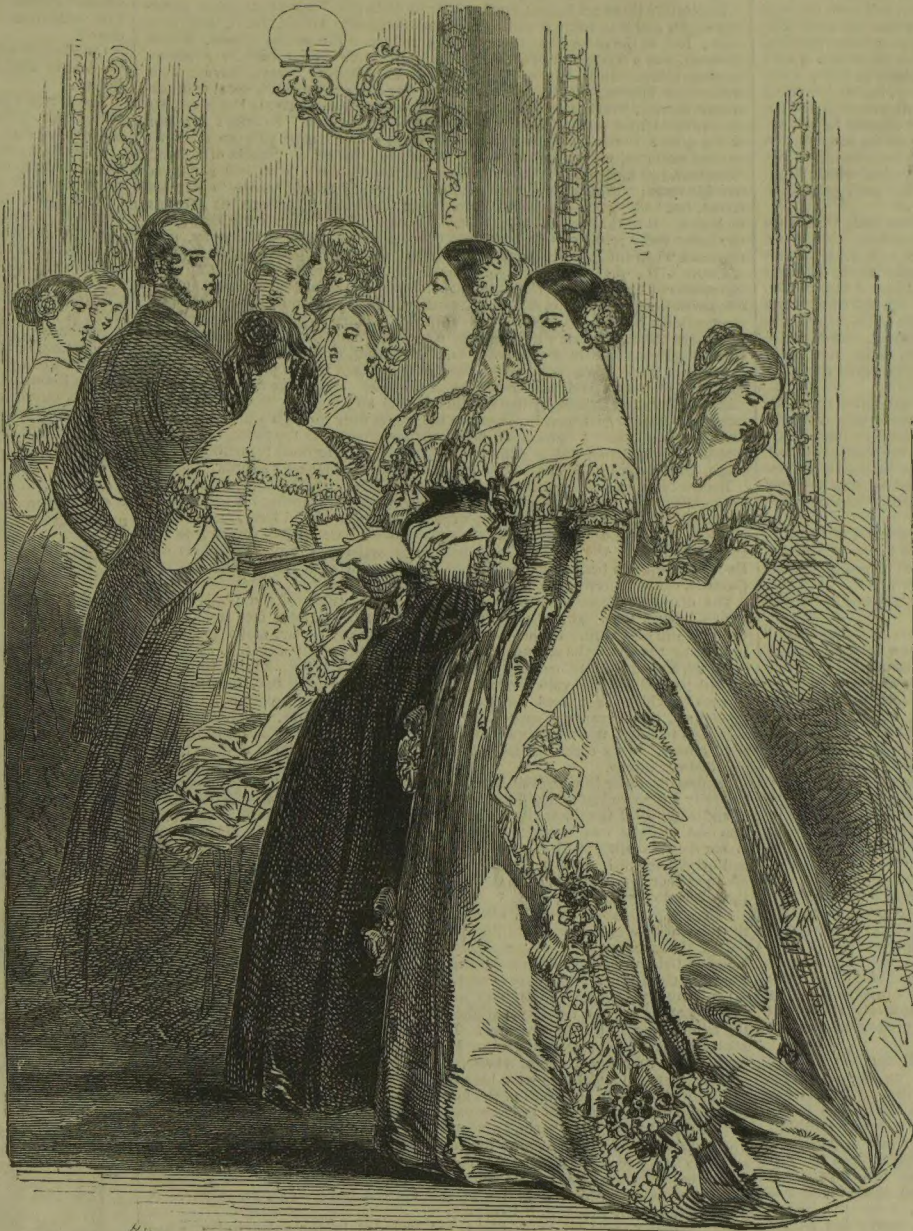
Accordingly they entered the park together, and were proceeding to the far famed site, when Constance, driving her favourite pony phaeton, came suddenly upon them. What an opportunity for Mrs. Tudor to secure the first mesh in her net of romance.

"Who shall I name to Lady Constance Neville," she enquired. The stranger, with his eyes fixed on the beautiful vision before him, said hastily, "Mr. Charles Spencer."

The introduction over, Mrs. Tudor besought a place by Constance's side, and, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, they gained the summit from whence this magnificent view unfolded itself, aided by the glories of a setting sun. The artist, or amateur as he called himself, poured forth his sense of delight and enchantment in glowing language, but Mrs. Tudor thought that she remarked his eyes as often turned to her companion's face as to the surrounding landscape. It was too late in the day to begin a sketch, but Constance, with winning grace and modesty, begged that he would return as early as he liked on the following day, and Mrs. Tudor added, "come to the Castle at two o'clock and we shall be glad to give you luncheon after your fatigues."

That night Mrs. Tudor's visions were more than ever exalted—Mr. Charles Spencer had become suddenly changed into some foreign potentate; her dear Constance was a reigning sovereign; and she herself appointed first lady of honour. There was nothing in Mr. Charles Spencer's demeanour to warrant these flights of fancy—on the following, or during the many succeeding days he spent either at Llantrisset Park, sketching for its fair mistress her favourite views, or in Llantrisset Castle, blending his rich and powerful tones with her sweet and gentle ones, in one pure stream of melody. But one thing was very visible to any common intelligence—namely, that Mr. Charles Spencer and Lady Constance Neville were all in all to each other. And where was Mrs. Tudor's forethought and oft-repeated promise to Lord Glenlyn that no one should approach his ward on terms of intimacy without his sanction? Here was a man, a stranger in the country, lodging at a village inn, with a portmanteau and his drawing implements his sole apparent possessions. Once, when startled at an avowal of Constance's, she had ventured to remonstrate with her on the necessity of inquiring into his family and connections, she was answered in a tone which forbade reply. "Dear Mrs. Tudor, all inquiry would now be useless. It is too late to retreat, nor would I wrong him by appearing to harbour a doubt. He has won my whole heart: I feel, oh blessed conviction! that I possess him; and our hands are as firmly pledged as though my cousin, the Bishop of D—, had given us his benediction."

This conversation passed at night, and the following morning a letter arrived from Lord Glenlyn, saying that it was only his *avant courier* by a few hours, as he was coming to the Castle to communicate to Lady Constance, that he had hired a house for her in Berkeley-square, and had induced his sister (a widow) to come to town for the purpose of presenting her to the fashionable world. "We must be prompt in our movements,"



he added, "for I have set my heart on my ward's first appearance taking place at the Duke of Bridlington's, who opens his mansion in Piccadilly with a ball this day fortnight. It will be a splendid affair; the invitations have been out these three weeks, and I have secured Lady Constance's."

Constance sat the picture of despair—her dreams of bliss seemed at an end. When Charles Spencer appeared at the usual hour, the breakfast one (for now he might be said to live at the Castle), she rushed to him with the letter, burst into tears, and besought him, as he loved her, to save her from such heartless tyranny.

"Calm yourself, my own dear Constance," he replied, "let us talk over this matter. What is there so terrible in this visit to London?—in the perspective of this gay ball, to which every one will be dying to go?"

"But you, Charles, you will not be there. Oh! do contrive some means to prevent this; I feel that my fate hangs on this horrid ball. I know but one way to avert it," she said, while a crimson blush mantled on her fine features, "but one way; and that will be the best after all, for it will end all such future arrangements of my Lord Glenlyn's; I will avow our attachment and our engagement."

"My beloved Constance," replied her lover, "you would not be so cruel; you would not rob me of the rich delight of claiming this lovely hand as my own as soon as the only obstacle (into the nature of which you have generously forbore to inquire) is set at rest, which it will be, dearest, sooner than, perhaps, either of us have anticipated. Continue to trust me, my beloved one, and never shall you repent your noble confidence."

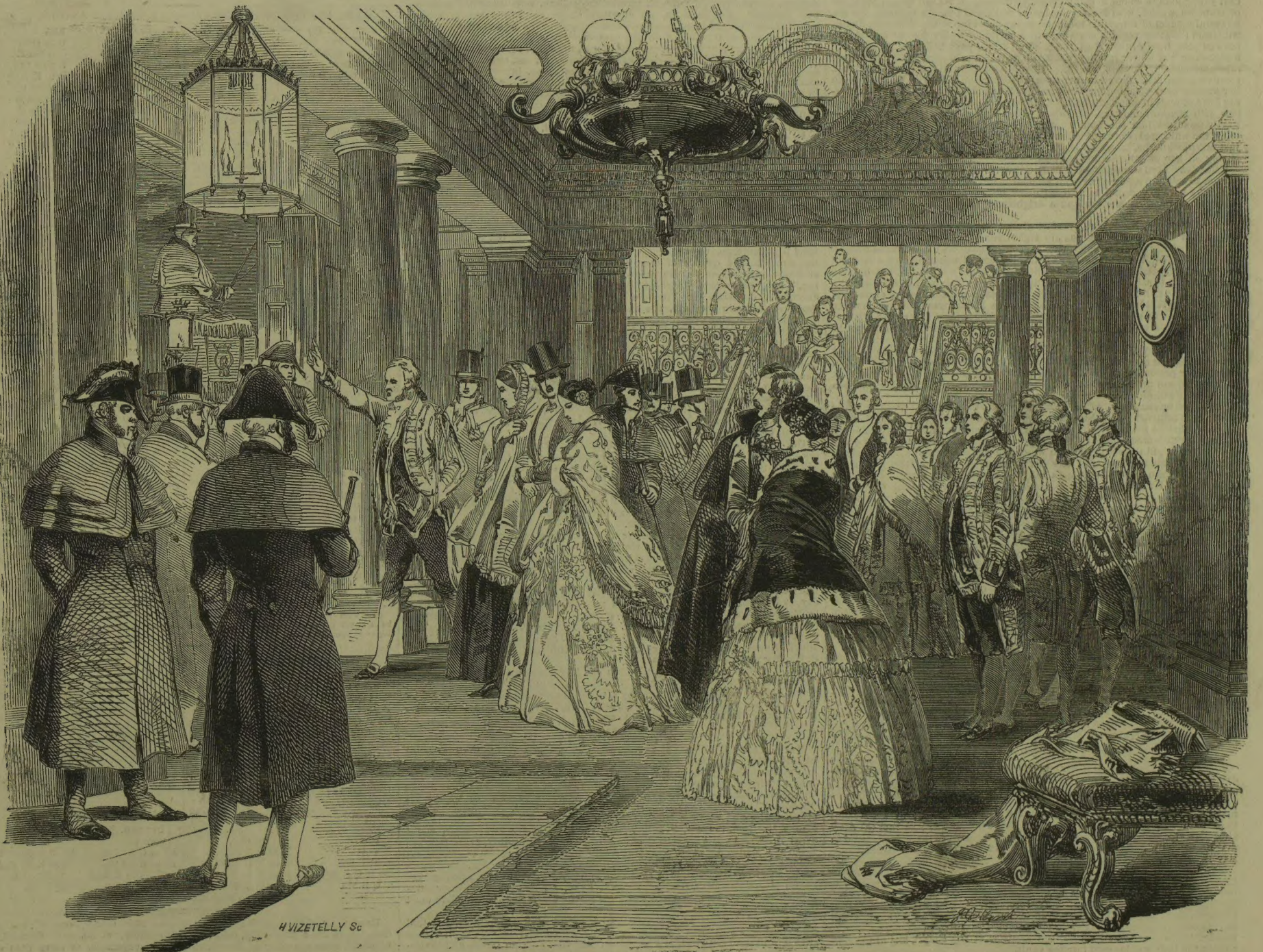
She looked in his eyes—they were beaming with love and truth; and, placing her hands in his, she said, "Now and ever, Charles, will I trust you."

He pressed her for a moment to his heart, exclaiming "Noble, peerless Constance; may I through life prove worthy of thee. And now, dearest, I will leave the neighbourhood, before the arrival of Lord Glenlyn; for, having met him in society, I would rather he did not find me here without having asked his introduction to the fair chateleine of this domain. I may write to you, may I not, Constance? I am going to London, and shall watch over you, though I will not present myself, wherever you may be, till the night of this anticipated ball, to which I too hope to obtain an invitation."

Mrs. Tudor's entrance put an end to this conversation; indeed, Constance was unable to have pursued it. He was going to leave her; they were no longer to see each other for one whole fortnight, and ages of despair seemed to stand between them. Mrs. Tudor all but raved when informed of his determination to depart; and all the folly of her conduct rose in fearful array before her. She wept, she entreated, she even commanded Mr. Spencer to explain himself to Lord Glenlyn, and not leave to her to tell of his having won the Lady Constance's affection, and then refused to ask her hand of her guardian. Constance sat in silence, listening to this exordium, secretly wishing it might, by lessening his pride, change her lover's intentions; but he was firmly bent on leaving them; and, raising Lady Constance's hand to his lips, he bade her farewell. He then offered his hand to Mrs. Tudor, but hers was not put forth till, as he reached the door, he whispered, "Watch over the Lady Constance, and trust to my honour to bear you harmless;" blameless, he could not say, for his reason had from the first told him how careless she had been of the peace, nay even of the reputation of her charge.

Mrs. Tudor's exalted imagination tortured this into something bordering on chivalry, and her dreams were, on that and many successive nights, of Knights arming in her defence, Mr. Spencer himself entering the lists to do battle for her against Lord Glenlyn. Lady Constance made no objection to an immediate removal to London—had he not said he was going thither? but from the hour of her taking possession of her new abode in Berkeley-square till the day fixed for the ball, nothing seemed to interest or amuse her. Once or twice, while

THE DEBUTANTE.—THE SALOON.



THE DEPARTURE.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet to the Cabinet Ministers, at the Mansion-house. In addition to the Ministers there were several eminent individuals, including some members of the House of Commons. After the usual toasts to the Queen and Royal family, the Lord Mayor proposed, "The Army and Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and the Navy and Admiral Sir Charles Adam." (Cheering.)

Sir Harry Smith said, in the name of the gallant army to which I am proud to belong, I have to thank you for the honour you have just now conferred upon me. The present Commander-in-Chief needs no compliment from me. The Duke of Wellington stands alone, pre-eminent; but, for myself, I must say, that little was I aware when, forty-two years ago, I joined the army, I should ever ascend to the present elevated position which I occupy before the Chief Magistrate of the first city in the world, and before Her Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.) By the power of circumstances, I have, however, progressively risen. I have received every honour which Her Majesty thought it right to bestow. I have received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, as well as those of the Directors of the East India Company. I have been awarded the freedom of this great city, and, yesterday, I was elected a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. These are honours which I can assure this august assembly are duly appreciated by me. (Loud cheers.) But I must remind this company that fortunately for myself I had long served under the Duke of Wellington, and any man of moderate mental resources and disciplined to coolness and self-possession would, as I did, find that on occasions of difficulty and danger the experience which I acquired under the Duke of Wellington must come to his aid. If I have been fortunate enough to have rendered service to my country, it is because I have served in that great school, and because I endeavoured to imitate that great model. (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir C. Adam returned thanks in a few energetic sentences on behalf of the Navy.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Health of Lord John Russell, the Premier of England, and the rest of Her Majesty's Ministers." (Great cheering.)

Lord John Russell rose amid loud applause, and said—I beg leave, in the name of my colleagues and my own, to return you my most grateful thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking our health on the present occasion. You, my Lord Mayor, have truly observed that the task which we have had to perform was one which brought with it the utmost anxiety. The task which devolved upon us induced measures which had not the brilliancy of those achievements which have been performed by the gallant hero whose health was lately drunk, and of those for which the other service—the navy—had distinguished itself. Still the anxiety had been constant; because in adverse times measures could not be accompanied with immediate success. It is our wish to endeavour so to act that we may make the country to bear all the advantages it could possibly receive from the administration of sound measures applied in due season. When I say this I do not wish to enter into any controverted topics of politics—topics which are always out of place in an assembly of this kind. But let me say, with respect to the measures which have received the general and unanimous assent of Parliament—at a time when want was known, and when the affliction with which it had pleased Providence to visit this country was no longer matter of doubt—it had appeared to Parliament that the course recommended by the Government to be pursued was to admit the principle of greater freedom of entry and export, to diminish restrictions, and to promote freedom of trade. Such was the general sense of the Legislature, that, scarcely with discussion, and certainly without dispute, these measures were adopted. But, in so doing, no one expected that the calamity with which the nation had been afflicted could at once be met, or that the Legislature or the Government could reverse the decrees of Providence; but it was our endeavour, by the application of principles which we believed to be sound, to alleviate the misfortunes which assailed our fellow-countrymen as far as was in our power. (Cheers.) Let me also say that there is another mode not dependent upon the Legislature or the Government by which the calamity might be met. In these times of dearth, while, on the one hand, you ought to favour as much as possible the admission of a greater quantity of food, so, likewise, it is the duty of every master of a household to economise as much as possible the food we have; and, while the labouring classes and all the poorer orders of society have the greatest difficulty in providing the daily subsistence of themselves and their families, it is the duty of every master to avoid all waste in his household. This is a general duty, and I am happy to say that the Queen has directed in her own household that the utmost economy in the consumption of commodities of which there is a dearth should be used. (Cheers.) There are other matters connected with the subject to which, though not matters relating either to the Administration or the Legislature, standing before your Lordship and this company, I cannot forbear to allude. The calamity which has visited our brethren in Ireland has called forth in a most remarkable degree the sympathies and benevolence of the population of the most favoured portions of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) They had distressed themselves in order to come to the relief of those who were entirely deprived of their usual subsistence; and among those in this country who had been forward in coming to that assistance, and in swelling and adding largely to the liberal and munificent subscriptions which have been raised, none have surpassed those whom I have the honour to call my constituents—the bankers, merchants, and all classes of the City of London. (Cheers.) But, my Lord, this spirit of charity and benevolence has not been confined to the City, or, indeed, to the limits of the United Kingdom. I am happy to say, that day by day, we receive intelligence that those who have sprung from the same origin as ourselves have a fellow-feeling with us in our prosperity and adversity—I mean the Congress and citizens of the United States. (Loud cheers.) They have shown the deepest sympathy for the misfortune under which this country has been labouring, owing to the failure in the production of the necessary food for the people. I rejoice in this manifestation of sympathy and liberality. It shows that no remoteness of distance, that no diversity of institutions, that no records of separation, even though written in bloody characters, have obliterated that sympathy which springs from the same origin. Remembering that they speak the same language as ourselves, that they read the same authors, that they hear the same precepts of Divine truth on the banks of the Hudson and the Mississippi that we read from the same sacred volume on the banks of the Thames and the Shannon, I rejoice that they have shown the same enlarged spirit of charity and liberality, and I am sure, whatever may be the misfortunes of the present time, there is this consoling circumstance—a circumstance tending to unite the two nations in the bonds of brotherhood, kindness, and affection. (Cheers.) Allow me, then, holding the high office I do hold in the councils of my Sovereign, to express myself deeply indebted for the sympathy which has been exhibited by the American nation. Permit me, also, to add one word with regard to the present circumstances of the country. I do not mean to hold out any flattering hopes that we are now suffering from misfortunes which must have a temporary character. The extreme dearthness of the main articles of food—the dearthness, at the same time, of the great staple of our manufactures—these and other circumstances must entail on this country, for a considerable time great difficulty, and perhaps considerable suffering. I do not think it would be either wise or manly in us to shut our eyes to these facts; but I trust that by the combination of all classes in this country, by that absence, which I am proud to acknowledge, of any wish on the part of any party to embarrass the executive Government in its general desire to legislate with a view to meet these difficulties and calamities—by that spirit which animates our warriors on the plains of India, which enables our soldiers to encounter in the most sultry climates every rigour and every privation—I trust, by the power of the same spirit, in humble confidence in the Almighty, that all those difficulties may be overcome, and that the glories and prosperity of this great nation may be preserved. (Loud Cheers.) His Lordship concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and, after several other toasts were drunk, the company separated.

THE ELECTION FOR LONDON.—Ald. Johnson intimated last Saturday, at Guildhall, his determination to stand for the City of London at the next general election, upon the Conservative interest.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Monday, the public were admitted to view the New House of Lords without tickets. The privilege is to be continued during the session on appeal days—namely, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; on Saturdays, admission will still be by ticket, issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The price of bread again advanced on Monday one halfpenny on the 4lb. loaf, as far as regards the high-priced bakers. On Wednesday, a further advance of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf of bread took place throughout the metropolis, the lowest price now being 10½d., and the best bread is the 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The return for the week ending 8th of May, shows the number of births and deaths as follows:—Deaths registered in the week, 987; births registered in the week, 1,259.

REPRESENTATION OF LAMBETH.—The Liberal electors of this borough intend opposing the return of Mr. B. Hawes at the ensuing election. At a meeting held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by at least 1000 electors:—"That Mr. Hawes having deemed it right to support the Government measure of education, has, in the opinion of this meeting, forfeited all claim to the support of the Liberal electors of the borough, and that they hope to see his place filled by a free and independent representative, who shall efficiently and consistently support the cause of civil and religious liberty."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—On Wednesday the entire row of houses on the right leading from Traitor's Gate on to the Chapel-green were demolished, as also the old guard-house on the west side of the White Tower and the adjacent buildings; the ground occupied by them to be levelled and added to the Tower-green, which is now approached by a noble flight of twenty stone steps, forty feet in width, having battlements of Kentish ragstone. The whole of the houses on the west side of the fortress are now cleared away, including the old Map-office. The new building, on the site of the Armoury, destroyed by fire in October, 1841, is nearly finished.

GYMNASIUM AT BETHNAL GREEN.—Workmen are busily engaged in placing up poles and other erections for the performance of gymnastic exercises on a similar plan and scale adopted at many of our barracks, in Victoria Park, on the margin of the ornamental waters near the entrance from Bethnal-green. The two cricket-grounds, which have now been open for some weeks, are the daily resort of numerous persons for indulgence in that game, by whom the greatest propriety is observed. Viscount Morpeth, M.P., to whom the public is indebted for these additions to the park, was amongst the visitors last Sunday.

POLICE.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

At the THAMES Office, on Monday, *Gilbert McDonald* was charged with having murdered his wife Agnes.

Police-constable Sheehan, 313 K, stated that he was called in on Saturday evening, about half-past six o'clock, to the house No. 18, Raymond-place, St. George's-in-the-East, where he found a woman, whom he understood to be the prisoner's wife, on the ground-floor. She seemed to be suffering from severe injuries. Her face was smeared with blood, and on turning up her hair he found a serious wound on the back of her head. Being informed that the injuries had been inflicted by her husband, he went up stairs, and found the prisoner in bed with his clothes on. He seemed to have recovered from a fit of intoxication. When charged with the desperate assault committed on his wife, he said she was continually drunk, and spent all his earnings in liquor; and that, having some words upon the subject, he struck her, and she being drunk at the time fell down stairs. A lad of eight years of age, son of the prisoner, interposed, and said that his father had jumped upon his mother, which the prisoner denied, and persisted in his former statement.

Inspector Billston, of the K division, stated that the unfortunate woman, who had been immediately conveyed to the London Hospital, had since died in that establishment from the effects of the injuries which she had sustained.

Sarah Gray, a woman residing in the same house with the prisoner, stated that about five o'clock in the evening of Saturday she heard the deceased in a faint voice call out "Gray, Gray." On going up-stairs, she found the deceased lying on the landing, level with the prisoner's bed-room. There was blood on the stairs, which had flowed from the top to the bottom, and the deceased was still bleeding from the nose, the mouth, the ears, and the back part of the head. There appeared to be no other person in that part of the house but the prisoner, the deceased, and her son. When witness came up, the deceased cried out, "Oh, don't let him come near me; I know he'll kill me; he has killed me; I am dying; he jumped upon my breast."

The prisoner said: I was in bed all the time. She was up and down stairs, and constantly drinking. There was nothing prepared for me or my boy, and a short time before we were obliged to stay out all night in consequence of her intemperance.

Charlotte Cookham, the prisoner's landlady, said that deceased was in the habit of abusing him. Mrs. McDonald was brought to her room by Mrs. Gray, who said, "It is all done now."

Inspector Billston stated that when the prisoner was charged at the station-house with an assault upon his wife, whereby her life was in danger, he said "she was drunk, I struck her and she fell down stairs."

The lad who appeared in the Court, on hearing this, said, "I saw father jump on mother;" to which the prisoner replied, "I did not, I struck her, and she fell down stairs."

The case was remanded until Monday next.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market, have been on a very limited scale, and the show of samples here to-day was small. All kinds, owing to the large attendance of buyers, moved off readily, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Upwards of 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week, yet the trade was firm, and selected parcels produced 1s. per quarter more money, chiefly for export to France. The imports of barley have been large, nevertheless the trade was very firm, at extreme currencies. The transactions in malt were trifling, at about stationary prices. Nearly 50,000 quarters of foreign oats were on show. The best qualities sold freely, other kinds at late rates, and the market for all sorts of grain took place.

ARKWOLD.—English: Wheat, 3010; barley, 750; malt, 2310; oats, 60. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 80. Foreign: Wheat, 12,650; barley, 16,120; malt, —; oats, 29,730. Flour: 2840 sacks, — barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 90s to 100s; ditto white, 97s to 110s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 85s to 90s; ditto white, 90s to 100s; rye, 65s to 75s; grinding barley, 48s to 50s; 60s to 70s; malt, 23s to 25s; 58s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 7½; brown do., 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 78s; Chevalier, 80s to 85s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 3s to 3½; potato ditto, 38s to 41s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 32s; ditto white, 32s to 36s; tick beans, new, 50s to 52s; ditto old, —; grey peas, 57s to 60s; mangel, 58s to 63s; white, —s to —s; b-liners, 63s to 65s, per quarter. Town-meal flour, 75s to 80s; Suffolk, 65s to 70s; stock and Yorkshire, 64s to 70s per 240lb. Foreign.—Lancashire red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s; b-lins, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 48s to 52s per 100lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—All kinds of seeds, as well as linseed and rape cakes, are in moderate supply, and the market is generally quiet. English sowing, 52s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 52s to 54s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 7s to 8s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) 23s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 113s to 115s; ditto, foreign, 120s to 125s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 17s to 17½ per ton. Canary, 60s to 65s per quarter. At late rates, and the market for all sorts of grain took place. Extra, up to —s; Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 11½d to 12½d; of household ditto, 9½d to 11d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 81s 10d; barley, 51s 0d; oats, 31s 6d; rye, 58s 3d; beans, 53s 0d; peas, 53s 11d.

The 52s Weeks Average.—Wheat, 77s 1d; barley, 49s 8d; oats, 31s 0d; rye, 56s 0d; beans, 51s 2d; peas, 53s 11d.

Sea—Owing to the pressure in the Money Market, the transactions in tea since our last report have been on a very moderate scale, yet prices are generally supported.

Provisions.—Although the supply of Irish butter is comparatively small, the demand is in a very large degree supplied, and the market is well supported. With foreign butter we are well supplied, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Prime Friesland is selling at 9s to 10s; and prime Kiel, 10s to 10½s per cwt. In Bacon, we have very few sales to report, yet previous rates are mostly supported—they ruling from 7s to 8s per cwt. Bales and tierces middles are steady at full prices. Dorset Butter is selling at 53s to 54s per firkin; and fresh, 12s to 14s per lb. Irish Hams are producing 7s to 8s; Westmorland, ditto, 8s to 8½; and York ditto, 8s to 9s per cwt, with a dull trade. Eggs are in good supply and fair request, at previous quotations. In all other kinds of provisions we have very few important transactions to notice.

Hops Friday.—Owing to the favourable accounts which have come to hand this week from the plantations in Sussex and Kent, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, yet prices are pretty generally supported.

Sussex pockets, 13 18s to 14 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, 14 4s to 15 0s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 14 1s to 15 0s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Derwentwater, 18s 6d; Bradwell's Hutton, 20s; Hutton, 20s 6d; Chester Main, 18s 6d; and Lambton, 20s to 21s 3d per ton.

Springs (Friday).—Although the supply of boats here this morning was again seasonably extensive, the best trade was firm, and, in some instances, the quotations were a trifle higher than on Monday—most of the prime Scotch producing 4s 10s to 5s 8d. There were on offer 320 oxen and cows, 430 sheep, and the large number of 14 calves from Holland and Germany. With sheep, we were fully supplied; while the mutton trade was steady, at very full prices. From the sale of 100 lambs came to hand, and the receipts of the description of stock from other quarters were good. All breeds sold freely, at extreme currencies. In calves, a full average amount of business was doing, at late rates. Pigs were quite as dear, with a steady demand. Milch cows were selling from 12s to 15s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beans, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ones, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scotch, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 8d to 6s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. Suckling calves, 20s to 30s; and quarter old stags, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 100s; cows, 140s; sheep, 75s; calves, 300; pigs, 30s.

74 pounds and Leadhead (Friday).—We had a very firm demand to-day at fully previous quotations.

Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the two last impressions of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a strong belief has been expressed that an improvement was fast approaching in the state of the Money Market. The result of this week's operations has verified the belief. The Directors of the Bank of England have relaxed with regard to the length of time that paper has to run, and have been discounting at a date as long as three months, for six per cent. Inland paper has been done to a large extent, at five per cent. This has infused more confidence in the Discount Market generally, and symptoms of improvement are everywhere apparent. The advocates for an extension of the paper currency, or, in other words, the assistance of monopolists, have surrendered all hope since the debate on Monday last, when Sir Robert Peel's masterly defence of his own measure was backed by the Ministry's avowing their intention of maintaining that law intact. Finding that sales must be effected to meet the engagements, that it was vainly hoped an issue of Bank notes would furnish loans to meet, the Produce markets have begun to betray weakness. Corn is the exception to this, and time will alone disclose whether speculation has not assisted materially to create the present high price. The state of the corn market now, is the great hindrance to a return of confidence, and with it a revival of trade. There can be little doubt that the smaller class of farmers sold towards the fall of the year, but a strong feeling exists that among the wealthier class of farmers large quantities have never been brought to market. If this be the case, although time must elapse, the termination of our present difficulties is not beyond calculation. The arrival of this wished-for period may be also accelerated by a postponement of railway enterprise. This would be a positive relief to the shareholders, and of incalculable benefit to the commercial world at the present crisis.

Monday's market in the English House was heavy; and although the fluctuations were not extensive, prices closed about ½ per cent below the quotations of Saturday. Consols were last quoted at 86½ for the account, having been done at 86½. More steadiness was observable on Tuesday, and some large purchases on behalf of the public improved the money price to 86½. This was not, however, maintained until the close, the last price being 86½. Considerable improvement was perceptible on Wednesday. Consols opened at 86½ for money, and 86½ for account. The state of the Corn Market was regarded as more favourable, and the Bank of England having advanced money upon the security of Consols, prices advanced to 87½ for money, and 87½ for account. Again, on Thursday prices improved to 87½ for money, and 87½ for time. These prices were, however, barely maintained. Exchange Bills had improved to 3s 5s premium, but are not quite so good. Bank Stock is rather better, closing at 171; Reduced is 86½; Consols, 87½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 87½; Long Annuities, 9; India Stock, 240; Consols for May 27, 87½; India Stock for Account, 242; Exchequer Bills, 1 pm.

Sales were the principal operations in the Foreign House. On Monday, Mexican did not vary, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from that country. 20s was the price quoted, but the price has since receded to 19½. Although business was rather better on Tuesday, no material alteration in prices then occurred, or since. Spanish Five per Cents, on Monday, quoted 22, and have since improved to 22½; Russian has improved from 10½ to 10½; Spanish Three per Cents have fluctuated between 33 and 33½; Brazilian Bonds have been and remain at 82; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents are 57½; Four per Cents are 87½ to 88½.

In Railways, scarcely any business has been done; Eastern Counties, however, have recovered the extraordinary sale of 1,000 shares by one individual, which recently occurred. It speaks highly of the state of the line in the market, that such a sale should find purchasers, in the present depressed state of affairs, and at such a trifling reduction in price. Business, generally, is extremely limited, and the following are the prices of the lines last dealt in:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 9½; Buckinghamshire, 1½; Caledonian, 23½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Eastern Counties, 1½; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per Cent, No. 1, 1 pm; Ditto, York Extension, 4½; East Lancashire, 15½; Ditto, New, 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 22; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Great Northern, 2½; Ditto, London and York Extension, 1½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 11½; Ditto, Half Shares, 64; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 24½; Ditto, New, 7½; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference 6 per Cent, 3½; London and Blackwall, 7½; Ditto, New, No. 1, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 5½; Ditto, Consol. Eighth, 11; Ditto, Fifteenth, 2½; London and North Western, 17½; Ditto, Quarter, L. and B., 2½; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 11½; Do., Fifths, 15½; Do., £10 Shares, M. & B. (A), 10; Do., £10 Shares, M. & B. (C), 6½; London and South-Western, £41 6s 10d, 6½; Do; new, Consol. Eighth, 4½; Do. New, 27; Do. Tenth (Consolidated), 5½; Do, Scrip, 4½; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 9; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½; Midland, New, 38½; Do, New, 8; Do, Birmingham and Derby, 89½; Do, Consolidated Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent, 123½; Newcastle and Berwick, 25½; Do, New, 6½; Norfolk, 123; Northern Counties Union, 3½; North British, 30½; Ditto, Half Shares, 13½; Ditto, Extension, 3½; North Staffordshire, 9; North Western, 2½; Preston and Wyre, 35; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 4½; Royston and Hitchin, 1½; Scottish Central, 23½; Scottish Midland, New, 6; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Shropshire Union, 2; South Eastern and Dover, 35½; South Wales, 7½; West Riding Union, par; Windsor, Staines, and S. Western, 3 pm; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, New, 14; Ditto, Preference, 6½; York and North Midland, 81; Ditto, Preference, 9½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 20½. Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon) 14½; Namur and Liege, 4; Northern of France, 11½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6; Paris and Lyons, 6½; Paris and Rouen, 35½; Rouen and Havre, 24½; Sambre and Meuse, 7.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was scarcely a fluctuation yesterday, Consols opening at the price of the preceding day, and closing at 87½ to ½ for Money and Account. It is rumoured that the interest on India Bonds will be advanced to 4½ per cent. Although not officially announced, the report is worthy of credit. In the Foreign and Share Markets no variation worthy of notice.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 8.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Corbett Singleton, Esq., to be Auditor-General of Accounts for the province of South Australia. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Morrison, Esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for the island of Hong-Kong.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, MAY 8.

Royal Artillery: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—H. P. Yates, vice Anson; M. F. Ferrers, vice Gordon; H. A. Thripp, vice Stubbs; C. E. Mainwaring, vice Boothby; A. Gordon, vice Lovell; W. J. Williams, vice J. F. E. Travers; C. F. Young, vice Gaze; S. Freeling, vice Bayly; O. R. Stokes, vice Barrow; J. P. Pennycook, vice Leslie; W. J. Grimston, vice Archibald; W. D. Guille, vice Wright; C. E. Oldershaw, vice Thring; N. O. S. Turner, vice W. M. King.

Royal Engineers: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—R. H. Stothard, vice Tilly; W. H. Noble, vice Stanton; H. Schaw, vice Chesney; E. N. Heygate, vice De Moleyns; G. H. Gordon, vice Armit; A. J. Clerke, vice Ewart; C. A. Rice, vice Nugent; C. J. Fowler, vice Belfield.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia: H. B. Williams, Esq., to be Captain

ADMIRALTY, MAY 4.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. H. C. Tate to be Captain; First Lieut. G. C. Langley to be Captain.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 6.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. W. K. Shoveller to be Captain, vice H. Bremer; 9s; cond Lieut. J. S. Downman to be First Lieutenant, vice Shoveller.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MARY DEACON, Norwich, carrier. C. J. HUBBARD, Crutched-friars, hop merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. G. WEBB, Wood-street, Chesapeake, and of Manchester, sicc rouchs manufacturer, J. W. PEARL, Milton-street, Dorset-square, horse dealer, D. SYKED, Bloomfield-road, Paddington, market gardener, E. MAY, Oxford-street, ironmonger, W. REYNOLDS, Eldon-street, Finsbury, bookbinder, J. D. ELLIOTT, Hemingford-place, Barnsbury-road, Islington, chemist, E. IRVING, Clapham-common, omnibus proprietor, H. WATSON, Wilton-street, Finsbury, stove-plate manufacturer, J. BATES, Leeds, shambrook, S. L. THOMAS, Liverpool, merchant, H. W. KING, Oldham, furniture dealer, T. LEVICK, Charlsworth, Cornwall, cooper, J. THUEL and W. JEFFERY, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, woollen manufacturers, R. REED, Bishop Middleham, Durham, common brewer.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 14.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday, the 16th inst., for his late Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, to change the Mourning on the 23rd inst.; and on the 26th inst., the Court to go out of Mourning.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 11.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Edward Harbord Lushington Preston, as Vice Consul at Great Yarmouth for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 14.

2nd Dragon Guards: Lieut. C. E. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Carter. 6th Lieut. V. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Walker.

1st Foot: Ensign R. G. Coles to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; C. B. Fenwick to be Ensign, vice Coles. 3rd Capt. the Hon. C. W. S. Jerningham, vice J. T. Liston, Lieut. C. W. Green to be Captain, vice Jerningham; Ensign R. G. A. Lord to be Lieutenant, vice Green; J. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Lord; S. Ramsay to be Ensign, vice Synn. 5th Lieut. J. H. Chads to be Lieutenant, vice Monro. 21st Lieut. A. Andrews to be Captain, vice King; Second Lieut. P. C. Deane to be First Lieutenant, vice Andrews; J. T. Dayrell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Deane. 38th: J. J. Peck to be Ensign, vice Low. 40th: To be Captains—Lieut. J. W. Thomas, vice Smith; Lieut. R. Carey, vice Seymour. To be Lieutenants: Ensign H. T. F. White, vice Thomas; Ensign R. J. L. Carey, vice Carey. To be Ensigns—R. P. Hibbert, vice White, T. W. Gardner, vice Coore. To be Adjutant—Lieut. S. Snelling, vice Thomas. 41st: Ensign F. G. H. G. Williams to be Ensign, vice Neville; C. Y. Balguy to be Ensign, vice Williams. 57th: Lieut. H. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Chads. 65th: Lieut. W. H. Carmichael to be Captain, vice Rhodes; Ensign G. H. Allington to be Lieutenant, vice Carmichael; C. S. Nicol to be Ensign, vice Allington. 68th: Capt. W. McIntyre to be Captain, vice J. H. Harvey; Lieut. P. Fenwick to be Captain, vice McIntyre; Ensign T. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick; E. H. Paske to be Ensign, vice Harvey. 70th: Lieut. A. J. O. Kutherford to be Adjutant, vice Alms. 71st: Lieut. F. W. L. Hancock to be Captain, vice Campbell. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. the Hon. R. Charteris to be Captain, vice Reynard; Second Lieutenant W. G. Colville to be First Lieutenant, vice Charteris; F. W. Balfour to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colville.

2nd West India Regiment: A. Robertson to be Paymaster. 2nd: Lieut.-Col. A. Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. H. Doyle.

Royal Newfoundland Companies: Lieut. A. Menzies to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt. UNATTACHED.—Major A. Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

HARVEY.—Captain the Honourable C. W. S. Jerningham to be Major in the Army; Captain W. McIntyre to be Major in the Army.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.—Hon. R. T. Stanley to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Derby.

Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. P. Heywood to be Cornet, vice Blackstone.

Donaghmore Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. Edgeworth, Esq., to be Captain, vice Mainwaring; T. Humphries to be Lieutenant, vice Edgeworth; R. Johnson to be Cornet, vice Humphries; J. Peers, jun., to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 13.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Stephen Poyntz.

Admiral of the Blue Henry Richard Glynn to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Right Hon. James Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Edward Darnford King, Kt., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Matthew Buckle to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

IN Parliament, Ireland and the Currency are the points of contention and dispute; and, in polite circles, in the drawing-room, Art and Music the engrossing subjects of conversation. Have you been to the Royal Academy? And have you heard Jenny Lind? Have you seen Mr. Etty's large picture of "Joan of Arc"—Mr. Landseer's "Van Amburgh and the Lions"—and Mr. Mulready's "Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield?" Have you been to the Italian Opera in Covent Garden, and to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours? Have you heard Persiani; and have you seen the De Wints and the Copley Fieldings? Have you been to the Philharmonic this season? and, of course, you have seen Winterhalter's pictures at the Palace. There is a good deal to see at Christie's this year; and the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours is really a capital Exhibition. How fine is Haghe! Then the British Institution is still open; and to see Pyne's large "View of Heidelberg," in the Gallery in Suffolk-street, is fairly worth a shilling and the cost of a catalogue. Then at Mr. Leach's, in the Haymarket, you may see (and for nothing too) Nash's admirable Views of the Exterior and Interior of Windsor Castle; and at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street (but this for half-a-crown), eight so-called Murillos, hitherto unknown. Above all, have you been to the Academy? and have you heard Jenny Lind?

Questions like these are common enough in company, nor is it easy to answer them all without provoking further conversation. We shall say nothing of the two rival operas in this place, or of Jenny Lind (a tempting subject), but shall confine our observations to the Art Exhibitions in the Metropolis. We have seen them all—and more than once—and are glad to fall in with the general opinion that this is an admirable Exhibition at the Royal Academy; that the large Etty is very fine, but hardly worth 2500 guineas; that Landseer was never greater, or Mulready more successful; that this is a hopeful exhibition in Suffolk-street; that the British Institution deserves a second visit; and that the Old and New Water-Colour Exhibitions are both admirable of their kinds, and both in a different way.

We paid our third visit to the New Water-Colour Exhibition on Thursday last. We were there as soon as the doors were open, and had the gallery to ourselves. There was a fine light, and we enjoyed the full pleasure of contemplating our favourite pictures without the trouble of a catalogue. That fine interior by Haghe is still unsold. Money must be scarce, for it is unquestionably the best picture in the Exhibition; the price, we believe, is only £150. After Haghe, Jenkins and Topham lead the way—Jenkins with his "Love Scene in Brittany," and Topham with his "Cavan's Well," already engraved in our Paper of the 24th of April. Jutsum's landscape ("The Streamlet," No. 251) is still to our tastes one of the sweetest landscapes in the Exhibition. Nor would it be easy to surpass the "Grapes" and "Still Life," by Mrs. Margetts; or Warren's view



JOHN THE BAPTIST PREACHING.—PAINTED BY H. WARREN.

of "The Nile during an Inundation;" or Absolon's "Prince Charles Edward in the Isle of Skye;" or Mole's small picture of "Gleaners Resting;" or Jenkins's "Muscle Gatherers on the French Coast," a circular picture, engraved in the same number of our Paper with Mr. Topham's "Cavan's Well."

Mr. Dodgson contributes a couple of landscapes, almost companion pictures in size, and not dissimilar in style and treatment. One is called "Going to the Chase," an exterior, with an old Hampton Court-like hall, and Nash-like figures in the foreground. This is still unsold. His second contribution is called "Sweet Summer Time," and has been painted to illustrate a charming stanza by a pleasing American poet, of the name of Longfellow:—
Pleasant it was, when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To lie amid some sylvan scene,
Where the long drooping boughs between
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen,
Alternate come and go.

In illustration of this, Mr. Dodgson has given us an exquisite garden scene, with terraced walks, and fountains, and fine lawns—peopled with Watteau-like groups, picturesquely disposed—in short, a kind of picnic from Boccaccio's "Decamerons." The execution is careful, and the picture, we are glad to observe, marked "sold." We have engraved it in our present number.

Another artist of promise in the present Exhibition is Mr. E. H. Wehnert, who exhibits an Exterior, coloured with exquisite reality, called "Buildings on the Bridge at Vernon, on the Seine, Normandy." His other picture, a more ambitious effort, is "The Death of Jean Goujon, the celebrated French Sculptor." Jean Goujon was shot, 25th August, 1572, during the massacre of St. Barthélemy, while at work on his scaffolding, finishing some bas-reliefs in one of the courts of the Louvre. Mr. Wehnert never fails to tell his story clearly and unmistakably. His colouring, too, is always good.

We cannot conclude an account of this year's New Water-Colour Exhibition without referring to the works of Mr. Fahey, the Secretary of the Society. Mr. Fahey contributes four in all. One is entitled "At Maidstone;" a second, "A Distant View of Sittingbourne;" a third, "View on the Medway;" and a fourth, "The Return." The "View on the Medway" is a truthful transcript of nature, and the "Distant View of Sittingbourne" careful and characteristic. The distance is extremely good. "The Return," a scene at the porch of an Elizabethan house, we have engraved in our present Number. We must leave Mr. Fahey to tell his own story, nor will our readers easily mistake it.

We have also engraved for the present number Mr. Henry Warren's large Water-Colour Drawing, "John the Baptist Preaching." Mr. Warren, as an artist, is advancing in his art; but he must not be too ambitious; and, while trying the extent of his own resources, should bear in mind that Water-Colour drawing is a limited line of art, and that he is contending with difficulties found almost insurmountable in the richer qualities of oil. The subject he has



"SWEET SUMMER TIME."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



"THE DEATH OF JEAN GOUJON."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

chosen is one of the noblest in a book rich in materials for the painter of high art incidents. "In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness of Judaea, and saying, repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

It is easy to understand the particular fascination of the subject, and the varied excellences it admits of for the purposes of art. But it is stripping for a great effort, and where failure is all but certain. Not that Mr. Warren has altogether failed—far from it; he has put thought and character into his drawing more than enough to compose half a dozen good pictures; but he is not up to the height of the occasion he embodies. One of our contemporaries has thought otherwise—a critic of great authority in art: "The figure of St. John," says the *Athenaeum*, "is near upon grandeur in conception; had it been draped more in conformity with the conventional practices of the early Italian schools, it would have come out a more striking personification, and enhanced by its more abstract treatment, the importance of the scene. The composition of this work is rich in the picturesque, and the introduction of the listening figure sitting on the camel, is just, both in thought and action."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great excitement produced by Mdle. Jenny Lind's splendid and unequalled performance as *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo," has not in the least abated.

On Thursday night, every seat in every part of the house was occupied, to witness her exquisite personation of the gentle *Amina*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." Of all the modern operas, "La Sonnambula" has been the greatest favourite, not only in London, but on the Continent. We may say that it was performed on Thursday to perfection; and the charming duet, "Son gelosi del Zeffiro," which we believe, has not been sung in the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, was restored to its place, rendering the opera complete in every respect—exquisitely sung by Jenny Lind and Gardoni. Every person we have spoken to is unanimous in saying that Mdle. Jenny Lind's superb singing, on Thursday, was the most exquisite vocal treat ever heard within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre. One of the greatest beauties in her vocalisation is, that, in her cadences, she preserves the character of the style of music she is singing, for which the ancient singers were so famous. These impromptus of her refined taste are invariably executed and finished off in a style that delights the most fastidious dilettante. This was most remarkable on Thursday, when she poured forth her exquisite embellishments with a charm and grace that won every heart. Her impersonation of this rôle is one of unbounded interest from beginning to end, never flagging for a moment; it is a true picture of the most engaging simplicity, and the affection of a pure and artless mind.

In the early part of the last scene, so powerfully was the interest of the audience riveted to the performance, that unbroken silence prevailed throughout the house, succeeded by such a hurricane of applause and excitement as baffles all verbal description: Mdle. Lind was encored with intensity twice in "Ah! non giunge." Gardoni, as *Elvino*, was encored twice during the evening. After the fall of the curtain, Mdle. Lind was called for, and appeared three times; and never was greater enthusiasm exhibited in any theatre in the world.

But, were we to exhaust every laudatory term in the English language, we could not render justice to her truly artistic and enchanting performance. We shall, therefore, conclude by saying it was perfection.

Our readers are aware that her Majesty and her Royal Consort Prince Albert honoured the theatre two nights *de suite* last week, to witness Mdle. Jenny Lind's unrivalled performance; when, on one occasion, her Majesty was so delighted with *La Diva's* exquisite singing, that she threw her a magnificent bouquet. On this occasion, her Majesty and the Prince seemed equally pleased with Mdle. Jenny Lind's beautiful impersonation of the gentle *Amina*.

The allusion made by Mr. Bunn, in his farewell address, to the unprosperous career of the season calls for a few remarks—in the absence of any novelties to notice in the past week—upon the present state of theatrical affairs generally, which is not, upon the whole, a flourishing one. DURY LANE is closed, and by its shutting up several hundred persons—comprising, of course, the families of those actually engaged and paid in the establishment—are obliged to contract their already humble expenditure. COVENT GARDEN is at the outset only of trying a startling and dangerous experiment—just beginning to feel its way in one of the most mammoth speculations ever entered upon in the dramatic world. The HAYMARKET is filled on the evenings of Mrs. Nisbett's performances, and filled well; but the audiences on the "off nights" can scarcely be deemed remunerative, looking to the heavy salaries paid by the management to its first-rate troupe of performers. The excitement caused by the re-appearance of the favourite actress will of course decrease, as soon as all her admirers—and they are many, it is true—have seen her once again. Mr. Webster, however, announces the new comedy, which is called "Temper," for production forthwith. At the PRINCESS, even Mrs. Butler has failed to attract to the extent anticipated; and the want of an established *prima donna* has cramped the production of those agreeable versions of the most popular Italian operas, which formed so peculiar a feature in the entertainments of this house at the time Madame Eugénia Garcia was in the company. The even tenor of the PRINCESS' management was first disturbed by the appearance of Madame Thillon. Great as was the



"THE RETURN."—PAINTED BY J. FAHEY.

success, yet it had the ill-effect of making the house a "star" theatre; and after that the people appeared disinclined to go there, unless they saw large letters in the bills.

The LYCEUM, which the exertions of the Keeleys, and the happy knack of their authors in hitting the public taste, raised from a position so uniformly unfortunate that it had become a joke, will close in a week or two; what the Vestris dynasty will do for it remains to be seen. Their management of Covent Garden a few years ago was the only really money-making one at the time; and, but for a mistaken profusion which accompanied it, might have remained prosperous until this day. Should they succeed in establishing a company of intelligent and tractable actors, with a certainty of their remaining in the theatre for two or three years; and be able to give liberal encouragement to authors to write for that company—such a system, perseveringly carried on, must to a certainty finally prosper. Novelty will be found the only true source of profit; and, to obtain a supply of this, temptations must be held out to authors, who, if they found a company collected, such as could be written for with certainty, might bring fresh inspirations into the field; and an improvement both in dramatic writing and acting would speedily follow. The way pointed out involves two rather scarce items—undaunted perseverance and a large amount of capital—besides the judgment that no management can do without; but no one pursuing another course can do anything either for itself or for the stage.

The ST. JAMES'S is, in a measure, a "class" theatre, and can scarcely be said to derive its support from play-goers. It is the resort of an elegant and refined audience, for an entertainment, which, even in these days of advanced education, addresses itself, comparatively, to a few, and would keep on its even way unimpeded by any general theatrical depression or excitement.

The ADELPHI is doing well. It has always been a favourite theatre, and is a practical proof of an opinion we have long held, that, in the long run, good melodrama is the species of entertainment likely to prove most remunerative. To all appearances, too, it is in the audiences of the minor houses alone that a strong appetite for the stage exists. If we examine the productions expressly written for these theatres, we shall find that they form as distinct and marked a class as those of any particular period of dramatic history, and offer a strong contrast to the jumble of styles—the medley of imitations—which, for the most part, the writers of the higher classes of dramas bring forth.

SADLER'S WELLS is still prosperous, and deservedly so; at the same time, it is, fortunately, situated out and away from opposition, for the musical taverns in the neighbourhood lost most of their charms when the smoking and drinking in the salles was abolished.

The OLYMPIC is still closed; and none of the rumours respecting its future occupancy appear to have any foundation; whilst the press orders alone would almost fill the boxes of the STRAND.

Over the water, the theatres have little to complain of; but there are such frequent changes in the bills, that we do not think any very great hit has been made of late. It is some time since we have noticed any success like that achieved by "Mazeppa," at ASTLEY'S; by "Jonathan Bradford," or "Black-eyed Susan," at the SURREY; or by "Susan Hopely," at the VICTORIA, which pieces kept in the bills for months. Without doubt, dramas of equal merit could still be obtained, but they must be paid well for. No recognised author would care to write for the miserable pittance paid by most minor theatres, when a drama may be bought outright for a pound or two, and ten shillings per night is considered ample remuneration, if paid in that manner.

Looking to the advertisement columns of a weekly contemporary, we see seventeen places open nightly for theatrical and musical entertainments—entirely exclusive of evening exhibitions generally. It is no matter of surprise that many of these should be far from flourishing; the only wonder is, that they can keep open at all.

Mr. Paul, the "low comedian," died on Thursday morning: he commenced his career under Elliston, at the Olympic theatre, in 1825.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is an anecdote of Sheridan that, walking with a friend down Bond-street, and being asked alms by a beggar, he threw the applicant a guinea. His companion, knowing that the wit by no means abounded in the precious metals, hinted that a shilling, at all events, would have been a handsome offering. "Perhaps it might," said poor Richard, "but it's worth a price that privilege of making the human heart leap for joy." In this mind, we can look back on the season from which we are at length emancipated—the long winter of our discontent. We have stepped from it into a time that stirs the heart, however sluggish. To say nothing of nature and her golden glories—the fields, the woods, the streams, all revealing in luxurious life, contemporary with that new birth of the world, was the change that came over the spirit of our dream—even here, in the city of cities. To end the plague of both our houses—to give discord *coup de grace*, glorious Apollo sent Polyhymnia among us—in the form of a Swedish maiden. Science and art have thrown wide their doors, and all that taste and refinement can bring to embellish existence, may now be had—by the paying for. Imagine the carnival on whose threshold we stand; the marvellous merry-making of Wednesday next on the hills of Surrey! To be sure it will cost some of the company rather dear, but pain and pleasure are so near akin. . . . Looking back at a most pleasant passage of social pastime, which the current week put before those who took their recreation on our noble river—"below bridge"—on an occasion that could not have left a solitary sight behind. We allude to

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

the opening Regatta of the sailing year. It fell upon a morning, indeed—that of Tuesday last—not exactly calculated to intoxicate the spirits; but the afternoon was delicious: and, with such music as that made by the noble orchestra of the "Blues," and the more gentle but not less sweet accompaniment of the band of the Club, it must have been a heavy heart that did not occasionally "cut a caper." The *Meteor*, one of the fastest of the Thames steamers, was chartered for the noble Commodore's flag—and the accommodation of the members and their friends. Soon after ten, A.M., she had shipped a goodly freight—when Lord Alfred Paget, accompanied by his fair bride, and Lady Adelaide Paget, came on board. The vessel then dropped down to Blackwall, and having there received a large accession of company, took its course for the picturesque little bay of Erith, where the water fleet lay at anchor, with slips on their moorings. Five of the crack 25-ton boats were entered, but the *Fawn* did not put in an appearance, so the trial fleet consisted of the following quartet—the prize for this class being a most beautifully chased silver kettle (of course, for brewing grog):—

Tons.	Owner.	
The Secret .. 25	J. W. Smith, Esq.	1
The Iris .. 25	Henry Gibson, Esq.	2
The Prima Donna .. 25	Thomas Harvey, Esq.	3
The Belvidere .. 25	Lord Alfred Paget	ran aground.

There was a handsome silver punch-bowl or a silver tea-service for the choice of the second vessel in the first class—and a second class match—the winner of which had sent one of the above, as 1, 2, second boat might not select. For the second class, two sailed:—

Tons.	Owner.	
Ranger .. 12	E. W. Roberts, Esq.	1
Whisper .. 12	Thos. Eyreleigh, Esq.	2

The start took place a few minutes before one, with hardly a breath of air—the tide already some time on the ebb. As the turning point was the Chapman Head Buoy—some miles below Gravesend—it angered badly for the return. The *Ranger* led till the *Secret* began to gather way, when, admirably handled, she overhauled the leaders, went to the van, and there remained—winning by nearly five minutes—rounding the goal abreast of Greenwich Hospital at five minutes past nine—a late hour for finishing a race. Soon after they began to turn over the tide, or beat home, the *Belvidere* got aground, and we towed her up astern of the *Meteor*. A little squadron of yachts—among them the *Pearl*, with the veteran Marquis of Anglesey on board—accompanied the match, and, as they passed Gravesend on the return, a more perfect spectacle of river yachting cannot be conceived. Nothing can be better than the arrangements for these matches; and those who, by experience or report, understand the ordinary character of water parties, must learn the perfection to which they may be brought by a sample of the style in which they are got up for the R.T.Y.C. galas.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although within a few days of the race, the Derby betting this afternoon was anything but brisk, only the three favourites, Oxonian, Montpensier, and War Eagle, having been backed with the least approach to spirit; in each of these cases the closing prices showed an improvement. Gentility, Planet, and Mr. Martin were not in favour, and Ulysses was sent to the rear. The Oaks betting was limited, except on the Farmer's Daughter, who was backed for a large amount. Lady Lift and Ellerdale were also in request, at improving prices.

7 to 4 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Wanota	40 to 1 agst Epitoto
15 to 1 — Concock	25 to 1 — Montpensier (t)	50 to 1 — Good Coin
5 to 1 — Conyngham	25 to 1 — War Eagle	50 to 1 — Bingham
3 to 2 — Van Tromp	25 to 1 — Oxonian	50 to 1 — Buckskin
11 to 1 — Forth's lot	30 to 1 — Mathematician	50 to 1 — Halo
15 to 1 — Plan's	30 to 1 — Red Hart	100 to 1 — Ulysses
16 to 1 — Mr. Martin	33 to 1 — Gentility	100 to 1 — Bowstring
20 to 1 — Mr. Gully's lot (t)	40 to 1 — Nottingham	

4 to 1 agst Clementina	9 to 1 agst Slander (t)	15 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)
5 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	13 to 1 — Lady Lift (t)	25 to 1 — Maid of Motherwell (t)

THURSDAY.—Agreeably to custom, the room was opened on Tuesday and Wednesday, but to very little purpose, the betting having been on too small a scale to call for a separate notice. Comparing was the order of the day this afternoon, and it necessarily took up a very considerable portion of it; business, however, was not altogether neglected, and it was so far important, that it gave Conyngham a marked preference over Concock, and once more placed the Dutchman in a formidable position, 9 to 1 having been laid on Wednesday, and 13 to 2 taken this afternoon! Several other horses were backed, but at previous quotations or nearly so; and, in the Oaks betting, the only alteration was in the Farmer's Daughter, against whom 10 to 1 was laid in three or four quarters, a decline of four points.

7 to 4 agst J. Day's lot	22 to 1 agst Oxonian	66 to 1 agst Betort colt (t)
15 to 1 — Forth's lot	25 to 1 — Wanota	65 to 1 — Mirville (t)
5 to 2 — Conyngham	25 to 1 — Montpensier	80 to 1 — Temur (t)
3 to 2 — Concock	30 to 1 — Mr. Martin	100 to 1 — Elmstone (t)
13 to 2 — Van Tromp	30 to 1 — Bowstring	100 to 1 — The Admiral (t)
15 to 1 — Planet (t)	35 to 1 — Red Hart	100 to 1 — Chalmers (t)
20 to 1 — War Eagle	50 to 1 — Lister (t)	

4 to 1 agst Clementina	12 to 1 agst Slander (t)	20 to 1 agst Maid of Motherwell (t)
5 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	15 to 1 — Lady Lift	25 to 1 — Yarmouth (t)
	15 to 1 — F. out of Quilt	25 to 1 — The Queen (t)

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.

On Monday evening, an interesting Lecture was delivered at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester square, on the Artificial Production of Ice, by means of the machinery and preparations of Messrs. Lings and Keith, ice-mechanists, of No. 11, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

The Lecture commenced with an exposition of those principles which relate to the production of cold; and the practical application of them, by means of the machinery and freezing-mixture, was shown by numerous experiments. One of the most remarkable objects produced was a Castle, formed of the purest spring water, frozen in metal moulds, five feet in length and about the same in height, weighing nearly seven hundredweight; this novelty excited great interest amongst a most crowded audience.

There were also shown a variety of hollow cylinders, formed by the same process, for the purpose of receiving decanters of wine during dinner, or of using with the dessert.

Several experiments were shown, illustrating the nature of good and bad conductors of heat, and the power of a new non-conducting material was demonstrated, by the Lecturer surrounding his hand with a thin coating of it, and exposing it for several minutes to the intense flame produced by the combustion of camphine. The application of this material to the preservation of bodies in a cool state was then alluded to, and the construction of the "Ice-Safe" pointed out.

Several specimens of fruit and vegetables were shown, including strawberries, asparagus, and cucumbers, &c., which had been preserved upwards of a fortnight, in a state quite fit for the table; and not the least important, was some butter, which had been in but two hours, and was taken out in an almost frozen state.

The advantages of this Ice-Safe were explained by the Lecturer as being not only due to the cold and at the same time perfectly dry atmosphere existing in its interior, in consequence of the patented principle of the Ice being contained in a separate chamber, but also to its great economy in the consumption of Ice.

At the close of the Lecture, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Lings and Keith was proposed and seconded by members of the Committee of the Institution, and carried unanimously.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of this Society took place, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday. J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., took the chair at twelve o'clock. The secretary (Mr. Lord) then read the report of the Association, which gave an account of the present state and prospects of the Society. The income during the past year amounted to between £13,000 and £14,000; and the expenses having been paid, a balance of £108 3s. 4d. remained in the hands of the treasurer, to be employed in part liquidation of the debt, which was now reduced to about £500. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Rickerth, seconded by the Earl of Winchelsea, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, and of the necessity for exertion at the approaching election, in support of which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Admiral Duff, the Rev. Hugh McNeill, and other gentlemen, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting separated after singing a hymn.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.—The American ship *Morea*, Captain Rand, arrived at Glasgow on Monday, with a cargo of meal, beans, pork, bread, &c., amounting in value to nearly £26,000, being a contribution from the citizens of New England to the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. On Saturday the *Express*, a small barque, arrived at Dublin from New York, with a cargo of 2,675 sacks and barrels of Indian corn meal, 119 barrels and two sacks of Indian corn, 10 boxes of clothing, a half barrel of fish, one barrel of buck wheat, one bag of peas, and 13 bags of bread, consigned to the Central Association Society of Friends, for gratuitous distribution among the most destitute of the poor of Ireland.

THE POLISH BALL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS ON FRIDAY NEXT, 21st. INSTANT.—This annual entertainment promises to be a brilliant reunion of the *élite* of aristocracy and fashion with which London at present abounds. Several fancy quadrilles have been formed, and the incessant application for tickets leaves no doubt that the will be fully attended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that there will be a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT ON THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 20, 1847, on which occasion

MIDDLE JENNY LIND will appear in one of her favourite characters. To be followed by various Novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, combining the Talents of Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Rosati, and Mdlle. L. Graham; M. Ferris, and M. St. Leon.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. M. BATTY.—MONDAY, MAY 17th, and following Evenings: Last Six Nights of the present Grand Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle. Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, Wonderful Trained Horses, and Gymnastic Feats, to give place to the White-tailed Productions, which will rank the first in their peculiar branches, embodying the extensive resources of this unrivalled Establishment, when an Entertainment will be produced unequalled in grandeur and effect.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.

The whole of this magnificent Establishment IS THROWN OPEN DAY OR EVENING FOR TWO SHILLINGS.

Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Musical Instruction to the Princess Royal, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Great Concert Room, Her Majesty's Theatre, on FRIDAY, MAY 22, to commence at Half-past One o'clock precisely, on which occasion she will be assisted by the most celebrated vocal and instrumental artists in town. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Conductor, Signor Costa. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mrs. ANDERSON, 21, Manchester-street.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, Harpist to Her Majesty, the Queen of the French, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, has the honour to announce his MORNING CONCERT on TUESDAY, MAY 25th.—Vocal: Mdlle. Jenny Lutzer, Mesdames Rainfo, A. Williams, M. Williams, Sabella Novello, W. H. Seguin, Bassano, and F. Labache; Signors Marras, Brizzi, and F. Labache; Messrs. H. N. Crouch, Galin, Seguin, N. J. Spörle, and John Parry. Inst. vocal: Miss Kate Loder, Miss Day, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Frederick Chatterton, who will also introduce Three of his Pupils. Conductor, Mr. Kialmark. Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the Popular Entertainment, given by the Ethiopian Serenaders, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STANWOOD, and GERMON, will be positively terminated at the End of the ensuing Month of June, previously to the fixed departure of the Company for the Continent, on the 5th of July. Since the commencement of this Entertainment, more than Four Hundred Performances, public and private, have been given in London; and, notwithstanding the numerous vulgar imitations which have been recently attempted in the Metropolis, the unapproachable superiority of the above party is established by their undiminished popularity and success. During the few remaining weeks of their Engagement, the Performances will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, and a Morning Performance will take place every Wednesday. The Entertainments of the Thursdays, during the Month of June, will be appropriated for the separate benefits of each Member of the Company. And, in order to produce an agreeable souvenir of the unparalleled popularity of these Performances, it is intended to present to every visitor of the Private Boxes and Stalls, a Portrait of the Ben-ficiere in his private appearance, and also in his professional capacity, illustrating some favourite melody. Such Portraits will be executed from the life, in the finest style, by H. Maguire, Esq., and are already nearly completed. The Benefits will be arranged for the following order:—

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, for the BENEFIT of GERMON (Tamborine),	ditto STANWOOD (Accordion),
THURSDAY, JUNE 10th,	ditto WHITE (Banjo),
THURSDAY, JUNE 17th,	ditto HARRINGTON (Banjo),
THURSDAY, JUNE 24th,	ditto PELL (Gong),

previously to the LAST FAREWELL PERFORMANCE on Saturday Evening, July 3. BOXES and STALLS at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

ONEIROMANCIE ARTISTIQUE OF MADEMOISELLE ISA LAURENT, the celebrated Somnambulist, who has already excited general admiration everywhere, for the Performance of Historical, Mythological, Dramatic, and Characteristic Imaginary Attitudes, effected under the direction of MADEMOISELLE HERMINI LAURENT, by transmission of ideas through the mere agency of the will. The representations will take place at Two o'clock every Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Concert Rooms; and every Friday at Willis's Rooms, King street, St. James's.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL ADELAIDE INSTITUTE.—THE EXHIBITION OF

PAINTINGS and SCULPTURE will commence on MONDAY, the 24th Instant.—Open Daily, from Eight o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Artists will be admitted to retouch their works on Friday, the 21st Instant, from Eight o'clock till Dusk.

Royal Adelaide Gallery, May 18, 1847. THOS. HARRINGTON WILSON, Secretary.

£1000 PRIZE PICTURES.—Subject, "Baptism of Christ in the Jordan." These Competition Works of Art have been two years in preparing. The canvases is 15ft. by 13ft. This Exhibition has been honoured by a private visit by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, and is now open to the Public, daily, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Families of five, 4s. Picture Gallery (late Chinese Exhibition), Hyde Park Corner.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Brilliant Success of MADAME WARTON'S Unrivalled Tableaux Vivans. Open every Morning and Evening. Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the immortal WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effects produced by the New Chemical Light, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, they will be repeated Three Times a Week. The Evening's Performance commencing with the WHITE MARBLE GROUPING, and the Agents employed in the production, EXHIBITION with ADAMSTON'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. THE WORKING MODELS and MACHINERY explained. The varied OPTICAL EFFECTS include, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. The Evening MUSIC, under the Direction of Dr. WALLIS, commences at Seven o'clock.—Admission, 1s. Promenade, 1d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES ON

POPULAR CHEMISTRY, on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock, by Dr. Hunter Lane, F.R.S., F.E.S.A. LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY Daily, by Dr. Bachhofer, on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, and the Agency employed in the production, EXHIBITION with ADAMSTON'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. THE WORKING MODELS and MACHINERY explained. The varied OPTICAL EFFECTS include, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. The Evening MUSIC, under the Direction of Dr. WALLIS, commences at Seven o'clock.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. JOHN PARRY will sing two new Sonatas, both written by Mr. ALBERT SMITH, entitled LALLA ROOKH and THE RIVAL HOUSES. Eminent Artists, both vocal and instrumental, are engaged. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Negri. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each; and Programmes, to be had of Mr. JOHN PARRY, 17, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square; and at the Musicians and Libraries.

BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Under Royal and the most distinguished patronage.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 14, in the Great Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre. The eminent artists of her Majesty's Theatre, in conjunction with all the available vocal and instrumental talent then in town, will be engaged to render it worthy of the general approbation it has hitherto enjoyed.—Immediate application for Boxes or Stalls is solicited at all the Musicians, principal Libraries, and of Mr. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. C. E. HORN'S NEW ORATORIO, DANIEL'S PREDICTION, will be performed on WEDNESDAY Evening next, MAY 19, at MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET. Principal Singers—Miss Dolby, Miss Thornton, Mrs. C. E. Horn, Miss Wells; Mr. Wetherbee, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Purday, and Mr. Rafter. With Full Orchestra, and Chorus of 100 Performers. Leader, Mr. Willey; and Harp, Mr. Trust; Organ, Mr. Sturges; Conductor, Mr. C. E. Horn.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 7s.; at the Hall, and of all Music Sellers.

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London Terminus, 13th May. 1847.

T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

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DEANE'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP.—This novel but most simple and inexpensive invention is admirably adapted for gardens containing a pond. The pump has a very neat business-like appearance; may be readily moved with one hand; and is extensively patronised by eminent practical gardeners. To be had at DEANE'S Horticultural Implement Warehouse, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.—Deane's Illustrated Horticultural Implement Catalogue forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom.

ROCK SHOOTING.—AIR-CANES and AIR-GUNS of every description, and brought to perfection, now in general request for Rock, Rabbit, Waterfowl shooting, and numerous other sports. They are loaded with rapidity, discharge without noise or recoil, and are very portable. With balls they are effective up to 150 yards, for killing deer, game, vermin, &c.; with harpoons, for killing fish; and, by recent great improvements, will throw small shot—for strength, distance, and accuracy—far to surpass anything ever before done with air. Letters, stating what sports they are for, will ensure an early reply, and the price of these highly useful and amusing weapons commencing 5s., pump and apparatus included. Trial on the premises. BLISSETT, Gun-maker (formerly Reilly's) 316, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can be seldom ob-tained.—R. GRAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without the least fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SUMMER (intended also, in warm weather, in lieu of an under-coat). THE WATERPROOF PALLIUM possesses special claims to the attention of the respectable classes; its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency and moderate cost continue, unaltered by any merely cap-trap pretensions, to sustain its established reputation, as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever invented. An extensive assortment kept on hand, or made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 95, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

THE RACES, LIGHT WEIGHT, ANTI-DUST, RAIN &c. NICOLL'S PALETOT D'E. One Guinea.—114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Not elsewhere in London.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been made, by special command, for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal Visitors to the British Court. In London it can only be purchased at the premises of H. F. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool, Darnley and Son, Bold-street; for Dublin, George Macdonald, Molesworth-street; for Birmingham, Waring and Son, New-street; Christie and Son, George street, Edinburgh; and the principal tailors



BREAD RIOTS AT STETTIN.

FOOD RIOTS AT STETTIN.

THE Illustration (from a Sketch by a German artist) shows a scene from the Food Riot which took place at Stettin on the 24th ult., and was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week. Stettin, it will be remembered, is one of the most important towns in the Prussian monarchy; and is engraved at page 84 of the present volume, in our series of "Foreign Corn Ports."

The details of the Riot on the 24th ult. are,—In the morning, a mob of the lower classes made an attack on the supplies of potatoes brought to market, and then, accompanied by a countless multitude of women and boys, proceeded to almost all the bakers' shops, seized the bread, and destroyed the furniture and other articles. It happening to be the day of the fair, the stalls were not spared; those with provisions were plundered, and many excesses committed. It was not till the drums beat to arms, and till the troops assembled at the places that were threatened and patrolled the streets, and several desperate rioters were arrested, that tranquillity was in some measure restored. A proclamation was everywhere posted in the streets, stating that the citizens, distinguished by a white ribbon on their arms, would act as a guard; that the military were provided with ball-cartridge; and expressing a hope that the public tranquillity would not be further interrupted. The

military, not being able to quell the riot, and the soldiers, officers, and general being pelted with mud and stones, it was at length necessary to fire, by which several persons were wounded and two killed.

By subsequent intelligence (dated April 27), we learn that public tranquillity had not been further disturbed in the city, and by the judicious measures of the authorities, confidence and security were restored. The streets being again quiet, the military patrols were withdrawn, and only sentinels placed at the bakers' shops. Many persons have been arrested as ringleaders in the tumult, or for having excited the rioters. April 29. Intelligence has been received here, that this morning a magazine of forage at Garz, in which there were 140 bushels of oats, and all the barns before the gate of Schwedt have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained.

We regret to add that distress is becoming universal throughout Germany; and at Stuttgart and Wurtemberg, the rioting has been very formidable.

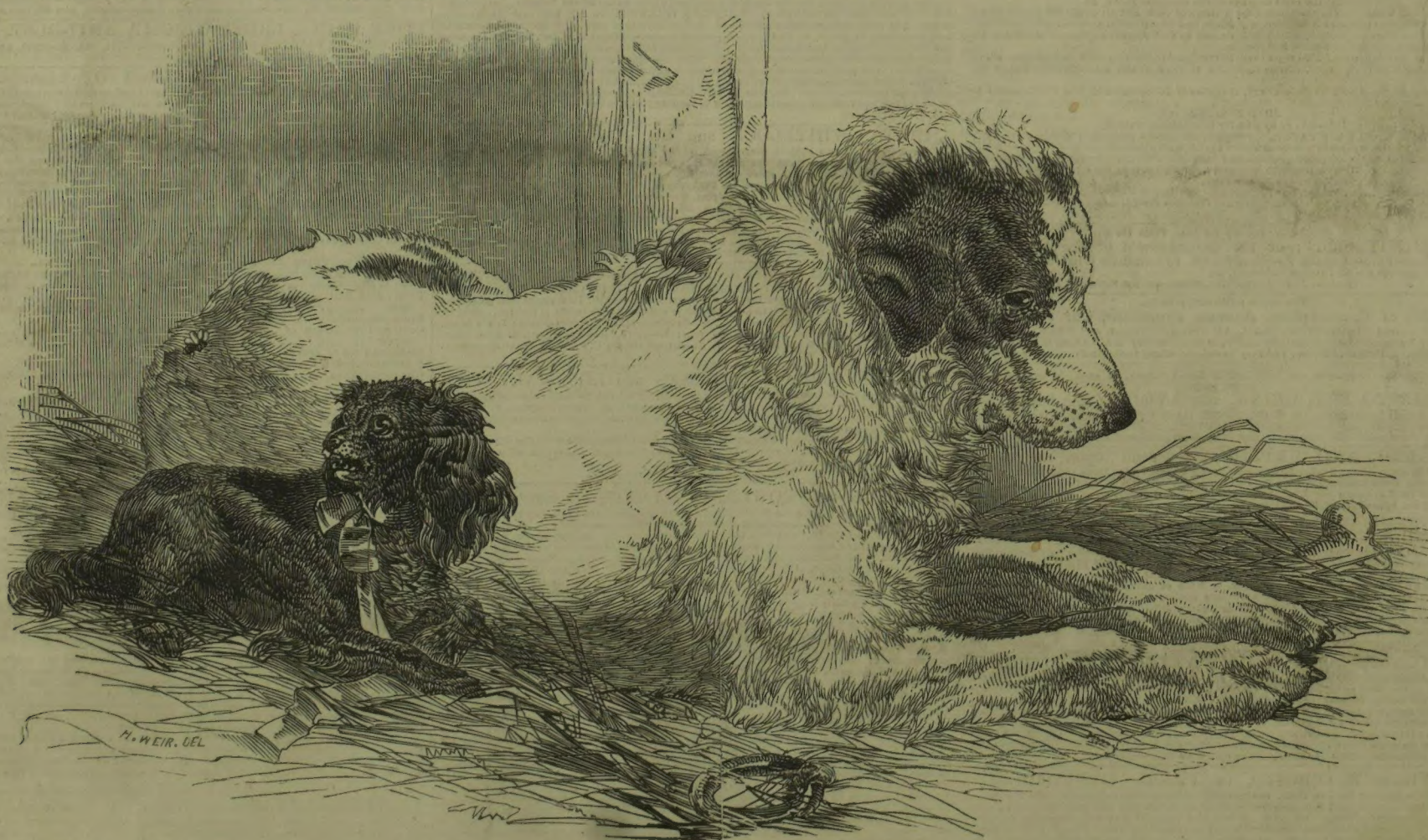
MOUNT ST. BERNARD DOG.

THIS fine animal has just been presented by her Majesty to the Zoological Society of London, and is now at their Gardens, in the

Regent's Park. He is a cross between the French Mastiff and the Mount St. Bernard Dog, and is remarkable both for his handsome proportions and immense size. He has an extra share of fierceness, to which he is indebted for his change of location.

LORD DUNDONALD.—The Government have, upon a further investigation of Lord Dundonald's case, recommended that he be reinstated in the Order of the Bath. AN IRISH LUXURY.—The *Castlebar Telegraph* says:—"During the last week several dead bodies were carried through the town for interment without the luxury of coffins."

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CAXTON, THE PRINTER.—The Rev. H. H. Milman, in a letter to Lord Morpeth, suggests the propriety of erecting a monument to Caxton, at the end of the new Victoria-street, in front of the Abbey. Mr. Milman states that the house in the Almonry, which tradition pointed out as the residence of Caxton, and the scene of his labours, has fallen down of its own accord. The tradition is of somewhat doubtful authority; it is certain, however, that the printing press in England commenced its operations within the precincts or sanctuary of the Abbey. The character of the monument (adds Mr. Milman) might be this:—A fountain (of living water) by day, out of which should arise a tall pillar, obelisk, or cluster of Gothic pinnacles, for light by night; the diffusion of light being the fit and intelligible symbol for the invention of printing. Lord Morpeth approves of the suggestion, which is likewise sanctioned by the Dean of Westminster.



GREAT ST. BERNARD DOG, PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.